

John Frederick Marshall and the British Mosquitoes

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**BRITISH MUSEUM
(NATURAL HISTORY)**

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John Frederick Marshall 1874-1949

INTRODUCTION

John Frederick Marshall, C.B.E., M.A., F.L.S., F.R.E.S. was one of Britain's outstanding entomologists and yet one who has received little real acclaim. Although an amateur in the true sense of the word, he founded the Hayling Mosquito Control and the British Mosquito Control Institute, became the foremost authority on British mosquitoes of his day and was invited by the Department of Entomology of the British Museum (Natural History) to update Dr W. D. Lang's *Handbook of British Mosquitoes* (which was published by the Museum in 1920). Although it began as a revision of the 1920 Handbook it developed to become a totally new monograph which even today is unsurpassed as a reference text on the mosquitoes of this country.

We believe that there is no better way of describing Jack Marshall's *The British Mosquitoes* than by using his own words, taken from the Introduction of the book. He wrote as follows:

During the past eighteen years, knowledge relating to the mosquitoes of Britain has necessarily been extended in various directions, with the result that this book differs from its predecessor both in size and in a number of other respects.

For instance, the number of known British mosquitoes is now twenty-nine, as against the twenty described by Dr Lang. The nine additions to the list include the two rare species *Aedes sticticus* and *Theobaldia alaskaensis* which, though discovered in Britain prior to 1920, were not referred to in the previous book, the former species at the time supposed to be merely a variety of *Aedes punctor*, and the latter species not having by then become recorded in entomological literature. The remaining 'new-comers' consist of five species previously known on the Continent—namely *Anopheles algeriensis*, *Aedes communis*, *Aedes leucomelas*, *Aedes flavescens* and *Culex molestus*—and two new species, *Theobaldia subochrea* and *Theobaldia litorea*, which were originally regarded merely as varieties of *Theobaldia annulata* and *Theobaldia morsitans* respectively. The British list has been further augmented by the discovery that two varieties of *Anopheles maculipennis* (namely var. *messeae* and var. *atroparvus*) occur in this country.

The present book is illustrated by 172 text figures and 25 other drawings or photographs appearing on plates. Of this total of 197 illustrations, 93 are reproduced from the drawings made by Mr A. J. E. Terzi (59 of which appear in Dr Lang's 'Handbook') and 74 from drawings or photographs prepared by the British Mosquito Control Institute.

The close association between John Marshall and the British Museum (Natural History) is shown as too is his liaison with the eminent entomologists of the time. He acknowledged the help given to him with the following words:

For assistance in the preparation of the text of the present book, the author is primarily indebted to two members of the staff of the Museum, namely, Dr W. D. Lang—whose original 'Handbook of British Mosquitoes' forms, as it were, the essential nucleus of the later work—and Dr F. W. Edwards, Deputy Keeper in the Department of Entomology. The text references to information supplied by Dr Edwards, numerous as they are, give but little indication of the invaluable advice and other help which he has so readily and continuously provided, and which the author can only hope to have utilized to the best advantage.

Among other entomologists whose assistance has been most gratefully received during preparation of the book special mention must be made of the late Major E. E. Austen, the late Miss A. M. Evans, Dr L. W. Hackett, the late Mr Eric Hearle, Professor D. Keilin, Dr C. G. Lamb, Mr P. G. Shute and Dr P. Tate.

In conclusion, the author ventures to refer to the unremitting work of his assistant, Mr J. Staley, whose many and diverse contributions to the contents of the book include all the photomicrography and a great deal of chaetotaxic and other morphological data which here appear for the first time.

FORMATIVE YEARS

John Frederick Marshall, known to his close friends as Jack, was born in London on 5 September 1874 the only child of Charles and Jennie Marshall. His father came from a wealthy family, Jack's grandfather being James Marshall, a founder member of the prestigious department store Marshall and Snelgrove.

James Marshall was born in Yorkshire, but moved south to London and worked as a shop assistant to the haberdashers Burrell, Son and Toby whose premises were at 10 Vere Street, London. On 5 April 1837 James Marshall, in partnership with a Mr Wilson, opened his first shop at 11 Vere Street.

The business began under the name Marshall and Wilson, but soon a Mr Stinton became the third partner. However, in 1848 James Marshall went into partnership with John Snelgrove from Dulcote, Wells in Somerset. The new business partnership of Marshall and Snelgrove flourished and in 1851 additional premises were purchased so that the store occupied a corner position extending into Oxford Street. Later more properties were acquired and the business expanded even further.



Fig. 1 The store, Marshall and Snelgrove in London

In the early 1870s one of the members of the firm went to Lyons, the silk producing city of France, and bought up large stocks of silk at low prices. This brought enormous profits which financed the construction of a new building to replace the assortment of shops then comprising Marshall and Snelgrove (Fig. 1). The wealth of the family as a result of these enterprises was shown by James Marshall's purchase of Goldbeaters Farm, a thousand acre estate at Mill Hill in North London.

In 1871 James Marshall retired and the management was handed over to James C. Marshall and John Snelgrove. One of their most important decisions was to open stores in Scarborough and Harrogate, followed by others in Birmingham, Manchester, Southport, Leicester, Leeds, York, Sheffield and Bradford. So what began as a small family business became a national institution.

The First World War, with its financial implications, saw the beginnings of a merger between the rival firms of Marshall and Snelgrove, and Debenhams. In March 1916 a working relationship was formed between the two London stores and a final merger took place in 1919. However, it was not until 1973 that Marshall and Snelgrove was renamed Debenhams.

James C. Marshall's youngest brother was Charles Marshall the All England cricketer. He married Jennie Hancock and they had one son, John Frederick (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2 Jack Marshall as a child with his mother, Jennie

School and university days

Jack (John) Marshall took the entrance examination for Rugby School at the age of sixteen and entered at the beginning of the summer term of 1890. Like his father he was a keen sportsman and played for the cricket XI in 1892-93, captaining the side in 1893. At Rugby School he was also the 'First Player' at rackets in the same years, a sport in which he won the Public Schools Competition. In addition to his sporting activities he was also an outstanding scholar and became head of the School.

On 30 September 1893 he was admitted to King's College, Cambridge as a Minor Scholar. He was promoted to a Major Scholarship in 1896 and went on to be placed in the First Class in both Part I (1896) and Part II (1898) of the Mechanical Sciences Tripos. In the Part II examinations he was awarded a distinction in Electricity and Magnetism. As a result of his studies he was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1896 and Master of Arts in 1900. Also in 1900 he made application for a patent for an advertising



Fig. 3 Jack Marshall at Cambridge with members of the Banjo Band (Jack Marshall is seated on the right)

device which allowed letters forming words to be transposed automatically into different words. There is no information as to any commercial interest shown in this invention.

As well as being an excellent scholar, Jack Marshall was also an accomplished musician and, when at King's College, played in the banjo band (Fig. 3) and travelled to perform at many venues including Oxford and London.

At King's he followed his school successes at rackets and excelled at real tennis. The game, which dates from the thirteenth century, was called real tennis to distinguish it from the outdoor game of lawn tennis. Jack Marshall won both the Cambridge University Handicap Cup in 1896 and the University Challenge Cup in 1897, and represented Cambridge in the Inter-University Matches in 1897 in both the singles and doubles, then called the four-handed competition. In the singles his opponent was A. Page of Magdalen College, Oxford whom he beat 6-0, 6-0, 6-3. He partnered E. Garnett (Trinity) in the doubles and they beat the Oxford pair of A. Page and T. A. Garnett (Christchurch) 6-4, 6-1, 6-3.

His tennis career continued beyond his university days and he became one of the few people in the country to own a private real tennis court.

Called to the Bar

Jack Marshall also studied law and on 25 April 1902 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. However, he did not subsequently practice law and had no chambers address according to the records of The General Council of the Bar, although he featured on the Bar Lists from 1902-49. Unfortunately, the records of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple suffered war damage in 1941 and the admissions for the early part of this century were destroyed. The Council of Legal Education, the educational body of the Inns of Court, do not have records going back that far, so details of Jack Marshall's legal training are not available. All that can be said is that he would have had to have taken and passed the Bar Examination.

Blanche Marshall

Jack was eventually to meet and marry Emily Blanche Hughes, known always as Blanche (Fig. 4). She was born in Chelsea, London on 24 December 1871. Her first marriage was to a Major Gray and they had one daughter, Margery who was born on 8 October 1892. It is believed that Major Gray was reported missing, presumed killed, during the Boer War. At about this time Blanche became involved with circus people and used her psychic powers to become employed as a fortune-teller. Later she set up as a successful society fortune-teller and lived in Vigo Street, London. She is said to have had a carriage and pair smarter than that of Lily Langtree. Blanche kept press cuttings of her life and lifestyle, although during the years she was married to Jack, these were locked away and no one was allowed to see them. Blanche became involved with a Mr Sinclair and on 13 April 1898 she gave birth to a second daughter, Iris. Sinclair was a Cambridge Graduate and the founder of the Bath Club in London. How this relationship terminated is unclear, although it is said that he emigrated to Australia.

Despite the fact that they would appear to have little in common, Jack and Blanche were very much attracted to each other: Blanche to Jack because he was scholarly and rich, and Jack to Blanche because she was beautiful, charming, flamboyant and mysterious, and perhaps because she was a little older than him. Although small in stature—she was said to be no more than 5 foot tall—Blanche had a powerful personality and exerted considerable influence over Jack.



Fig. 4 Jack and Blanche Marshall in the grounds of 'Seacourt'

They married in 1902 and lived in a rented house in Hayling Park Road, Croydon called 'Somerleyton'. It was there that Jack's only daughter Joan was born on 12 April 1907.

The move to Hayling Island

Jack's father, Charles, died in February 1907 after a hunting accident, and when Joan was six weeks old the family went to live with Jack's mother, Jennie, in Primrose Hill Road, near London Zoo.

Jennie died the following year and, having by now inherited the family fortune, Jack and Blanche decided to move to Hayling Island. They had discovered Hayling when driving to Portsmouth some time before, being curious to visit because of the similarity of the place name and their address in Croydon. They thought that the flat Island with its salt marshes was the most lovely place that they had ever seen, and decided to buy land there and have a house built. So Jack purchased a six acre site on the south coast of the Island on which there was already a small two-bedroomed cottage overlooking the sea.

At first, Joan and her nanny lived in the cottage and Jack and Blanche took furnished accommodation nearby while their house was being built. The house was named 'Seacourt' (Fig. 5), and had a dining room, morning room, a drawing room facing the sea, and bedrooms, dressing rooms and nurseries for the family. There were also bedrooms and bathrooms for guests as well as servants' quarters. He also had a real tennis court built in the grounds of his house (Figs 6 & 7). This was said to be one of the



Fig. 5 'Seacourt'



Fig. 6 The tennis court at 'Seacourt', Hayling Island from the outside

finest courts in England and explains the name given to the house. While the house was being built, there were five gardeners turning the field into a garden.

There are many stories of Blanche's supposed psychic powers. One of these relates to the construction of the court. Blanche is reputed to have exclaimed 'Out, all of you the roof is going to fall in'. Although it appeared to be perfectly safe Blanche became so angry at not being taken seriously that Jack ordered the men to stop work and everyone left the building. Suddenly there was a crash accompanied by clouds of dust as the roof came to the ground. The only person who was not amazed was Blanche who apparently said 'What did I tell you, Jack? You must admit there are advantages in being married to a witch.'



Fig. 7 The court at 'Seacourt'

Tennis at 'Seacourt'

When the court was eventually completed in June 1911 there was a party for the opening match which was between Peter Latham, a world tennis and rackets champion, and Cecil 'Punch' Fairs, who was the current world tennis champion. Another champion, C. F. Covey, sometimes trained at 'Seacourt', and Duncan Wilson of Oxford University and Prince's became the full-time professional in 1914. Soon after the court was completed Jack caught cold while he was walking back through the garden to the house on his way to have a bath after playing tennis. So he decided to extend the house to join with the tennis court. The extension included five additional bedrooms and a music room, as well as storerooms and an extra coal cellar.

Jack Marshall's best year in tennis was undoubtedly 1914, the year of the beginning of

the Great War. In the final of the preliminary event in the Marylebone Cricket Club (M.C.C.) matches held at Lord's, Jack Marshall beat Captain Price by three sets to two, in a hard fought game that was reported to be the best match of the Championship. He went on to beat Major Cooper-Key for the Silver Prize and Eustace Miles for the Gold Prize. In the same year, Jack Marshall reached the final of the amateur championship of France, La Coupe de Paris, but was beaten by Captain Price, literally by a stroke.

It may now appear somewhat strange that the M.C.C. should have been the centre for tennis. The first headquarters of English tennis was established in 1820 when the 'James Street Racquet' opened in the Haymarket. When it closed, the headquarters was transferred to Lord's Cricket Ground where, commencing in 1867, the Marylebone Cricket Club awarded the Gold and Silver Prizes.

While Jack was in Paris for the French Championships he arranged to go to America the following September to play tennis with the American champion Jay Gould. He considered that the war would be won by the army and navy, and saw no reason for changing his plans. So Jack, Blanche, their three daughters and the maid Kate Saunders sailed from Liverpool to New York in the *Lusitania*. Here there is another story of Blanche's prophesies. Three weeks before the return journey was planned, Blanche is said to have foretold the sinking of the *Lusitania* on that voyage and made Jack change the reservation. Blanche was apparently so relieved at the change of plans that she was not even perturbed when Jack told her that they should all have to travel in inferior cabins.

As well as playing at his own court, Jack Marshall was also a member of Lord's, Prince's, Queen's, Hampton Court and Brighton, being a Director of the last. He was an



Fig. 8 Jack Marshall on court

accomplished player and, according to E. B. Noel and J. O. M. Clark, the authors of *A History of Tennis*:

Mr Marshall's style is quite distinctive and most attractive if not orthodox in certain particulars. He is as neat as a dancer on his feet and gets to the ball with astonishing facility. He is a believer in volleying far more than the ordinary player, both in return of service and in the rest . . . But a nervous temperament and a delicate constitution have prevented him doing justice to himself in matches . . . (Fig. 8).

The First World War

By the summer of 1915 Jack was working in London for the Inventions Department of the Ministry of Munitions and returned to 'Seacourt' only at weekends. For a brief time the Marshalls had a furnished house in Brighton so that Jack could travel home from London every night. At 'Seacourt' there were now upwards of a dozen officers instead of the usual guests, billeted there after a School of Musketry was established on the Island. The house was also used as a convalescence home for military personnel wounded in the War.

Later during the War Jack went to Birmingham and was involved in the design of tanks but by September 1918, as the First World War was coming to a close, he was back in London and the family moved into a maisonette in Baker Street.

The Amateur Tennis Championships

In the Amateur Championships, the blue ribband of Real Tennis, Jack Marshall reached the second round in 1919 and in 1920 was narrowly beaten in the final by E. A. C. Druce by three sets to two, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 5-6, 6-5. He reached the second round in 1921, but did not enter in 1922 when the venue for the competition was moved to Manchester. Back at Queen's Club in 1923 Jack Marshall was eliminated by a walk over in the first round. He continued to play first-class tennis up to 1937, giving up at this time after developing what he described as 'a slight, but awkwardly situated rupture'.

THE HAYLING CONTROL

Before Jack moved to Hayling Island he had no special interest in natural history, but he quickly discovered that Hayling had an enormous mosquito problem. He is reputed to have said 'Either the mosquitoes go or I go, and I refuse to be driven out of my own house'. At that time those living in the central residential district were not able to sit or work in their gardens in the late afternoon and evening, and spectators at outdoor events had to cover themselves in blankets to protect against mosquito bites. So, in common with the other residents of the Island, Jack Marshall began to take a great interest in these blood-feeding insects.

In August 1920, with his usual dedication and showing his powers of organization and leadership, Jack Marshall undertook to collect information on anti-mosquito measures. In his efforts to find details of control methods he was introduced to a leading authority on mosquitoes, Mr F. W. Edwards of the British Museum (Natural History) in London. In a letter to Jack Marshall dated 20 August 1920, Mr Edwards stated that the nuisance

mosquitoes were most likely to be the 'salt marsh' species *Aedes caspius* and *Aedes detritus*. During September and October 1920 thousands of mosquitoes were collected by local people from the central residential area. It was during these early surveys that Jack started his long and profitable association with John Staley. Staley was a gardener with a keen interest in natural history and in the early days he spent his Sunday afternoons with his daughter, Ivy, collecting mosquitoes and locating and mapping their breeding sites.

The mosquitoes were identified using the recently published *Handbook of British Mosquitoes* by William Dickson Lang. Apart from small numbers of *Culex pipiens* and *Theobaldia* (now *Culiseta*) *annulata*, almost all were found to be *Aedes detritus* (known at that time as *Ochlerotatus detritus*). Pools and ditches adjacent to the residential area were examined, but it was not until the following year that larvae of *Aedes detritus* were found in accumulations of stagnant brackish water about a mile and a half from the centre of the residential district. Jack Marshall appreciated from American literature that coastal mosquitoes could fly several miles inland and so he believed that these sites were the source of the problem.

Impetus was given to the campaign when, on 8 April 1921, Mr Edwards delivered a lantern lecture at the home of Jack Marshall about mosquitoes and their control in various parts of the world. After the lecture a general discussion took place and a provisional committee was formed to investigate the possibility of taking definite measures to alleviate the mosquito nuisance on the Island.

The early 1920s was a time of great interest in British mosquitoes because of the problems, which had arisen immediately after the First World War, when malaria was transmitted in this country by native mosquitoes. This followed the return of soldiers with the disease from the Mediterranean to centres in southern England, and Government reports were written and there were many papers appearing in scientific journals. Also the South Eastern Union of Scientific Societies formed a Mosquito Investigation Committee which published a series of circulars on *Anopheles* mosquitoes.

The Hayling mosquito control

On 13 April 1921, a further meeting, attended by over seventy local residents, was held at 'Seacourt'. The proposal to actively commence an anti-mosquito campaign was supported by all present and a number of sub-committees were established with responsibilities for the various aspects of the proposed work. The main committee, which was to guide the others, was the 'General Purposes Committee', chaired by Sir Richard Gregory D.Sc., F.R.A.S. Other members of the Committee were Dr J. R. S. Robertson (Honorary Treasurer), Mr E. M. Fletcher M.A., Dr A. J. May M.B., B.C., Mr L. V. Turner B.Sc. and Mr J. F. Marshall M.A. (Honorary Director). It was decided that the organisation should be called 'The Hayling Mosquito Control'. The control programme was commenced in June 1921 when the Island was divided into thirteen administrative sections (A to H, J to M and P), each run by a section secretary (Fig. 9). A circular in the form of a poster (Hayling Mosquito Control General Circular No. 1) was used to advertise the campaign and was delivered to every household in the southern part of the Island (Fig. 10). A letter (HMC 1a, later revised as 1b), accompanied by a reply card (Figs 11 & 12), outlining the aims of the control programme and asking for volunteers to assist in the work and for financial support, was also circulated. As the scheme progressed, further areas were incorporated, section R being added in September 1921 and sections N, Q, S, T, U and X (on the mainland north of Hayling) in June 1922, making a total of twenty. Sections W and Y on the mainland were planned but it would appear that they were never operational.

One hundred and three people joined the Control in 1921, 53 of whom wished to take

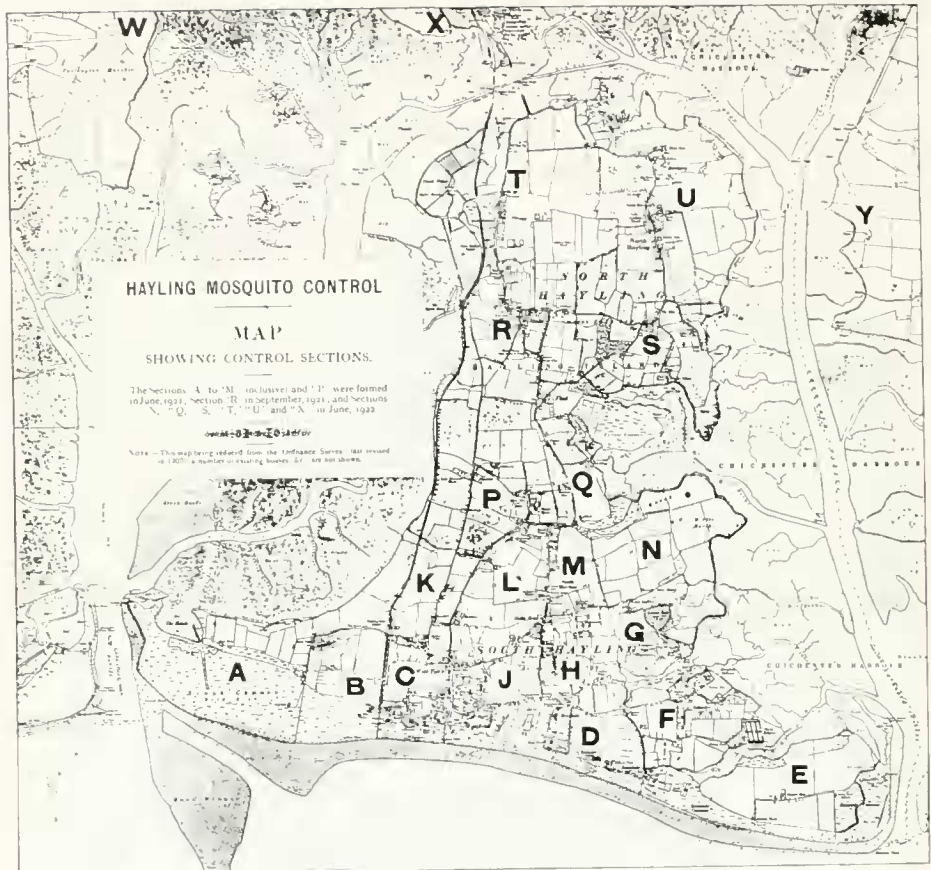
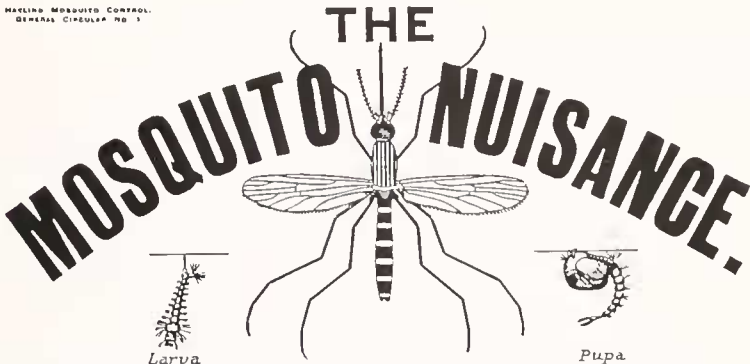


Fig. 9 Map of Hayling Island showing the control sections

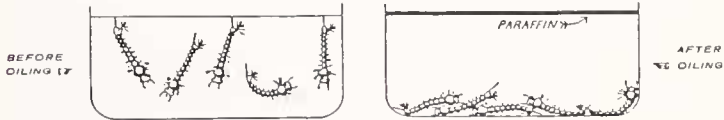
an active part in the scheme and a total of £32.0s.6d. was received in subscriptions. In order to carry out the practical work a room at 'Seacourt' was equipped as a Laboratory, all of the necessary apparatus and materials being supplied by Jack Marshall. Work commenced at once to deal with the larval habitats already located and to search for others. Every larval habitat that was found was noted on a separate page in the 'Control Record Book' for that section and indicated on a large scale wall map covering two walls of the improvised laboratory. The 'register number' of each ditch, pond etc. was marked on the map and a red circle drawn around it to emphasise the fact that larvae may be present. The red circle was covered by a colour-coded washer to indicate the current status of the site. Thus white indicated that it was dry; black that it was free from larvae for no apparent reason; yellow that larvae were absent but that predators such as fish were present; green that paraffining or larviciding operations had been carried out. Three weeks after a control operation had taken place the green washer was removed to reveal the red circle showing that further inspection was necessary.

HAYLING MOSQUITO CONTROL.
GENERAL CIRCULAR NO. 1



A MOSQUITO is a two-winged fly with a long and sharp beak called the "proboscis". The female mosquito jabs her proboscis into you and sucks your blood. She then deposits and soon afterwards lays her EGGS (generally about 200) on the surface of some convenient piece of water. When she adds insult to injury by laying them in a tank or pond in your own house or garden. In a few days each of these eggs hatches into a "wriggly" thing about three eighths of an inch long, called a LARVA. Two or three weeks later each of these "wrigglers" (unless you kill them in the meantime) changes into a "PUPA", out of which a FULL GROWN MOSQUITO emerges at the end of two or three days. You can very easily.

KILL THE WRIGGLERS



BY SPRAYING PARAFFIN

on the top of the water. It will suffocate them all in less than an hour.

These "wrigglers" may be found breeding in any kind of water, whether it be in ponds, ditches, marshes, puddles, old cans, cisterns, water butts or sagging gutters on roofs. In recent years a large number of cases have been recorded where the inhabitants of mosquito ridden districts, after carrying out a thorough search for actual and probable "breeding places" of the above kind, have found it a comparatively easy matter to

KILL THE WRIGGLERS & EXTERMINATE THE MOSQUITOES
from the entire neighbourhood.

In view of the ever-increasing nuisance (to say nothing of the danger to health) arising from the prevalence of mosquitoes in Hayling Island, a committee has been formed for the purpose of organising a comprehensive "anti mosquito" campaign upon the most approved and up-to-date lines. For some months past the Committee has been in communication with the leading authorities on the mosquito problem, and it is now in possession of the very latest information concerning the methods at present being employed in various parts of the World. It has been decided that the organisation should be known as

THE HAYLING MOSQUITO CONTROL

As gentlemen measure the Island has been mapped out into a number of sections, each of which an Honorary Secretary has been appointed. Each of these "Sections Secretaries" has undertaken to ask the inhabitants of that section to assist in the campaign, to assist to whom all necessary information and to receive from them all reports, enquiries and other communications relating to the work of the section.

Seeing in mind the fact that several of our country (such as the Panama Canal zone) many hundred times larger than Hayling Island have been most successfully cleared of mosquitoes, it is not too much to assure that the proposed scheme

IS CERTAIN OF SUCCESS

PROVIDING THAT EVERYONE WILL DO THEIR BEST TO HELP IN AS MANY WAYS AS POSSIBLE.

Here are some of the ways in which YOU can render most valuable assistance —

1. By providing covers for your water butts, cisterns, &c. to prevent mosquitoes from laying their eggs on them. By throwing away all waste water, by frequently exchanging your cisterns, ponds, ditches, &c. and killing any "wrigglers" by spraying a little paraffin into the water, by washing your boots, shoes, washing bar, or the lower leg, trousers, mosquitoes and destroying any that you find by the flames of burning alcohol, by incense or burning a candle, by keeping your house free of any other mosquitoes and by keeping them in a jar.
2. By reporting to your Section Secretary the location of any pond, pool, ditch, water tank, &c. in which you notice the presence of any "wrigglers".
3. By taking part in field expeditions, being for their share the "leading" of breeding places, their subsequent treatment by paraffin spraying, or other means, the planting of grass and drainage material, &c.
4. By collecting mosquitoes from ponds or in other places, where, &c.] so that someone qualified concerning the distribution of different species on the Island may be worked out.
5. By contributing to the fund necessary to meet the expenditure incurred by: (i) the purchase of paraffin, paraffin sprayers, fumigating apparatus, and materials, &c. (ii) the employment of labour for the transport and burning of places in which water was to be treated, (iii) the printing of literature, reports and other literature for distribution among the Members of the Control, and (iv) for repairs and purposes.

IF YOU WILL HELP

in any, or all of the above ways you are urgently requested to write your Section Secretary as soon as possible so that your name may be entered on the list of Members and the necessary information forwarded to you relating to the work which you are willing to do.

COMPLETE SUCCESS CAN ONLY BE ATTAINED BY UNITED EFFORT

YOU live in Section D, of which the Hon. Secretary is

J. F. Marshall
Secretary

If the name of the Section Secretary be omitted (read only in this case) you should communicate with the General Hon. Secretary Mr. J. F. MARSHALL, Secretary, Hayling Island.

London & Co. Ltd. Printers

Hayling Island

Fig. 10 Poster that commenced the Hayling Mosquito Control in 1921

H.M.C. 1b



July, 1921

Dear Sir,

I beg to enclose for your consideration a circular explaining the objects of the Hayling Mosquito Control.

Considering that we have in England no fewer than twenty-five different kinds of mosquitoes (at least two of which are known to transmit malarial fever from the sick to the healthy) it is a surprising fact that, except in certain large military areas, the "control" of mosquitoes has seldom been undertaken in this country.

It is not an exaggeration to say that whenever the climatic conditions are favourable (as, for instance, during the autumn of last year) the mosquitoes of Hayling become a veritable menace not only to the comfort but actually to the health of the entire population of the Island.

In many parts of the world, notably in India and in America, the results of "anti-mosquito campaigns" extending over large tracts of country have proved beyond dispute that mosquitoes infest **those districts only** of which the inhabitants are **either too ignorant** concerning the various means available for the suppression of the pests, or **too lazy** to take part in the necessary work. It has been shown in literally hundreds of cases that **mosquitoes can be exterminated from any district whatever, provided that a sufficient number of the inhabitants will undertake to "lend a hand" in some way or another.**

The Committee of the Hayling Mosquito Control has spared no pains to collect the very latest and most detailed information concerning the various methods which are at present being employed both at home and abroad. In order to test the suitability of particular methods to the conditions actually existing in Hayling, a number of experiments have already been made by different members of the Committee, and plans are now being drawn up for greatly extending this experimental work and for carrying it on continuously throughout the year.

I earnestly hope that you will find it possible to give your assistance in **at least one** of the ways indicated in the accompanying circular, and thus **help to assure the complete success of the Anti-Mosquito Campaign in Hayling.**


I shall be much obliged if you will kindly fill up the enclosed reply card, which will be called for in the course of a few days, so that your name may be entered on the list of Members and the necessary information conveyed to you relating to the work which you feel disposed to do.

I shall be glad to send you additional reply cards for the use of those of your household who may also be willing to become Members of the Mosquito Control.

I am,
Yours very truly,

Secretary of Section
Hayling Mosquito Control.

Fig. 11 Letter introducing the anti-mosquito campaign to the residents of Hayling Island

REPLY  CARD.

I am willing to assist the Hayling Mosquito Control in the ways which I have marked with a cross

A By preventing, as far as possible, the breeding of mosquitoes in my own house, garden, &c., in accordance with the information supplied to me by the Control from time to time

(NOTE: Supporters helping in the above way only will be entered as ASSOCIATES)

B By helping in the experimental or practical work of the Control in one or more ways chosen by myself

(NOTE: Supporters helping in the above ways will be entered as MEMBERS, and invited to act on the GENERAL COMMITTEE)

C By giving a Subscription of £ s d

(NOTE: Subscribers will be entered as MEMBERS.)

Name

Address

PLEASE INSERT CROSS HERE.

Fig. 12 Reply card which accompanied the introductory letter

New discoveries

A number of new and interesting facts were soon established regarding *Aedes detritus*, among them that it could be found not only in normal strength seawater, but in seawater which had been either concentrated by evaporation or diluted by rainwater.

Investigations were also begun in 1921 to determine the quantity of paraffin necessary to treat a given area of water. An ordinary pneumatic sprayer was employed, and a series of tests showed that one pint of paraffin was sufficient to cover forty square yards and that the operation took only two minutes to complete. It was found that under certain conditions, such as when clumps of reeds were present, paraffining was not totally successful. In such cases it was found necessary to apply larvicides. A number of chemicals had been suggested, but details of the concentrations and methods of application were not available. Trials were therefore carried out and it was eventually discovered that a well-known disinfecting fluid called 'White Cross Fluid' killed mosquito larvae even when used in extremely low concentrations. The experiments were reported in Hayling Mosquito Control Circular No. 4 (1922) and showed a dilution of 1:16,000 to be effective. It was claimed that the liquid in this low concentration was quite harmless to animals and humans if drunk accidentally.

Mosquitoes and 'Seacourt'

At first there was a certain amount of opposition to the scheme until it was realised that it did not cause personal inconvenience and that it would benefit the community enormously. To help familiarise the residents with the scheme and its advantages, a billiard room at 'Seacourt' was converted into a Demonstration Museum in which the aims and progress of the campaign were illustrated. Lectures and demonstrations relating to the control work were also given in the Museum.

The Demonstration Museum proved to be popular among professional organisations, naturalists and medical workers. Visitors included the British Medical Association, the Zoology Section of the British Association, the Hampshire Field Club and the Bournemouth Natural Science Society.

Early success

During the summer and autumn of 1921 a number of larval habitats were permanently abolished by drainage and many others were treated with either paraffin or other larvicides. Articles describing the work appeared in various publications. One in the medical journal *Health* (5 November 1921) attracted the attention of Colonel S. P. James of the Ministry of Health, an authority on anti-malaria programmes. Colonel James wrote to Jack Marshall (Fig. 13) and arranged to visit Hayling Island in January 1922 to observe the work in progress. Colonel James subsequently offered his support and followed the work closely during 1922-23 and allowed his assistant, Mr P. G. Shute, to help in the scheme during this time. Also, in 1923 the Ministry contributed a 'scientific grant' of £100 towards the labour costs of some experimental studies. At this time the Havant Rural District Council began an annual donation of £75 to assist in the anti-mosquito work. Despite these grants and the subscriptions from residents, expenditure

Room 29 IV.
Ministry of Health,
Whitehall,
S.W.
4th January, 1922.

Dear Sir,

An article "Mosquitoes in England" published in "Health" Vol. 1. No. 2 of 5th November gives some particulars of an antimosquito campaign which it is understood was conducted under your direction in Hayling Island last year. It is thought that the methods and results may be useful in other mosquito-infested localities and I have therefore been instructed to approach you with a view to obtain as full details of the campaign as may be possible. It occurs to me that I could best obtain the necessary information at a personal interview and if you approve this course I shall be very glad to visit Hayling one day next week for the purpose. If Tuesday the 10th would suit you I would arrive at about 1.20 on that day.

Yours faithfully,

S. P. James

Medical Officer and
Adviser on Malaria,
Ministry of Health.

J. F. Marshall, Esq.,
General Secretary,
Antimosquito Campaign,
Hayling Island,
Hants.

Fig. 13 Letter to Jack Marshall from Colonel S. P. James

exceeded income every year and Jack Marshall made good the deficit personally, donating £120 in the first two years of operation.

The task of controlling the Hayling mosquitoes continued throughout 1923 and 1924 and, at last, the problem abated. Evidence of the success came from many sources including several 'postcard canvasses' of the residential district. At the end of June 1923 a letter was sent to 164 members of the Control asking for their opinions:

as to the effect of the work which is being done to diminish the local nuisance arising from the prevalence of the salt-water mosquito (*Ochlerotatus detritus*) by abolishing collections of stagnating water and by other means.

A stamped reply card was sent with each letter, the recipients being asked to indicate their assessment of the situation. One hundred and twenty-three replies were received, 82 (67%) stating that the problem had 'much decreased', 34 (28%) that the problem had 'decreased' and 7 that it was 'unaltered'. No replies indicated that there was an increased problem. In the census taken at the end of 1924 (Fig. 14), 168 people were canvassed and there were 125 replies. 92% of those who replied indicated that the problem of mosquito nuisance was 'much decreased'.

REPLY CARD

Salters Cottage
28-1-25
Hayling Island.

Dear Sir,

I have been ^{a resident in} a regular visitor to South Hayling for a period of *40* years, and am of the opinion that during the years 1923 and 1924 the local mosquito nuisance

Please insert a cross opposite the line which you consider to be the correct one.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	has much decreased.
<input type="checkbox"/>	has decreased.
<input type="checkbox"/>	is unaltered.
<input type="checkbox"/>	has increased.
<input type="checkbox"/>	has much increased.

I am adding the following remarks for the information of your Committee: -

I lived & worked in the Old Brick Field at Green & we were always tormented by Mosquitoes that bred in the Old Clay Pit in front of the house, I was Burnt in the Old Brick Field but left for 22 years, I expect the sick

(Signed)

Yours truly,
Jack Marshall

Fig. 14 Reply card from the canvass of 1924 (coincidentally from a resident named Marshall)

THE INSTITUTE AT HAYLING

Because the activities of the Hayling Mosquito Control expanded so rapidly and because of the importance that Jack Marshall attached to the work, the accommodation at 'Seacourt' was no longer adequate. Blanche was also a driving force behind the moving of the mosquito work from the house, as she considered that there was no longer sufficient room left for entertaining the many guests. Jack and Blanche Marshall had a wide circle of friends who visited and stayed at the house. Entertaining was a major activity, and much of Jack's considerable wealth was spent on his guests and giving free books and pamphlets to his many visitors. Among their close friends, and frequent visitors to 'Seacourt', were Sir Richard Gregory, the editor of *Nature*, who once presented Jack with a parrot and began his life-long interest in these birds; Sir Theodore Cook, editor of *The Field*; C. G. Lamb, Professor of Engineering at Cambridge, who had an interest in Psychic Research; H. G. Wells (the author of such famous works as *The Time Machine*, *Kipps*, *The Invisible Man* and *The History of Mr Polly*); and Thomas Horder, later to become Lord Horder, the Royal Physician.

In contrast to his wish to entertain his friends he had little time for relatives apart from his immediate family. Joan said that her father's dislike for relatives was rivalled only by his disapproval of the Church. She recalled that while at Cambridge Charles Chamberlain was Jack's best friend and he later entered the clergy. This, to Jack, was the most terrible thing to do and as a result their friendship ended. One day, Joan said

I was playing golf and met a girl and asked her back to the house for lunch. She turned out to be Charles' daughter and when Jack found out he made her leave the house at once.

In order to overcome the problems raised by Blanche, and to expand the facilities and activities of the Mosquito Control, Jack decided to erect, at his own expense, a separate building in which the various aspects of the mosquito work could be performed effectively. He hoped that the required financial assistance would be forthcoming to make the Institute self-supporting and establish the control programmes on a permanent basis.

A site was selected (Fig. 15) in the extensive grounds of 'Seacourt' and construction of the building was started in February 1925 and completed in August of the same year (Fig. 16). In June 1925 Sir Richard Gregory, who had been Chairman of the Hayling Mosquito Control from the outset, approached a number of eminent scientists with regard to the formation of a Council for a new organisation, which it was proposed to call 'The British Mosquito Control Institute'. At this stage John Staley (Fig. 17) left his employment as a gardener and was appointed as Chief Assistant to Jack Marshall, the Director of the Institute.

The opening of the Institute

The Institute was formally opened at 4 pm on 31 August 1925 by Sir Ronald Ross, Director of the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases (Fig. 18). The ceremony was attended by over 350 guests, among the more notable being Sir David Bruce, Chairman of the Governing Body of the Lister Institute; Sir Richard Gregory; Colonel S. P. James, Medical Officer and Advisor on Tropical Diseases to the Ministry of Health; Mr C. Tate Regan, Keeper of Zoology, Natural History Museum; and Sir



Fig. 15 Map of Hayling Island showing the location of the Institute



Fig. 16 Exterior of the British Mosquito Control Institute. Main entrance and driveway



Fig. 17 John Staley



Fig. 18 The opening ceremony, 31 August 1925. Left to right: Colonel S. P. James, Sir David Bruce, F.R.S., Mr C. Tate Regan, F.R.S., Sir Richard Gregory, Sir Ronald Ross, F.R.S., Mr J. F. Marshall

William Simpson, Director of Tropical Hygiene, Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases.

The role of the Institute

From 31 August 1925 there were therefore two organisations: the Hayling Mosquito Control, responsible for local control activities, and the British Mosquito Control Institute with responsibilities for research, advisory and educational work. The two organisations were kept entirely distinct from one another. At a meeting of the Council of the Institute, held in London on 30 March 1927, it was decided that:

- (i) the Hayling Mosquito Control should in future be known as the *Hayling Island Branch* of the British Mosquito Control Institute
- (ii) in view of the fact that the work of the Hayling Island Branch was being directed, and to a large extent carried out, by the Institute staff, one-fourth of the funds locally subscribed should be allocated to the Institute, and the remaining three-fourths expended upon materials and outside labour required for the purpose of the local work.
- (iii) in the event of additional branches of the Institute being formed in other parts of the country, a similar apportionment of the funds subscribed for the purpose of such Branches should be made.

Up to that time, the British Mosquito Control Institute had not received any financial assistance from official bodies or from local authorities, but had to rely almost entirely upon voluntary contributions either in the form of donations or of membership subscriptions.

The work of the Institute

The work carried out by the British Mosquito Control Institute may be considered under the following four headings:

Mosquito Control

The routine of the mosquito control scheme carried out by the British Mosquito Control Institute involved the following four operations:

- (1) All collections of stagnant water were periodically inspected and any mosquito larvae found were brought to the Laboratory for examination.
- (2) Full details of the species and larval instars, the salinity and pH of the water, the vegetation and any other points of scientific interest were noted in the Register of Specimens.
- (3) The breeding place of each batch of larvae collected was treated by oiling, larviciding, draining (Figs 19–21) or other appropriate means.
- (4) Details of the exact location of each sample and the control measures used were marked on a large-scale map by means of discs of various colours.

With its facilities and experience in mosquito control and its qualified staff, the Institute was well placed to carry out advisory, educational and research work in relation to mosquitoes and their control. Details of these activities are as follows:



Fig. 19 Jack Marshall and an assistant surveying a site in Hayling Island

Advisory work

Advice on all aspects of mosquitoes and their control was supplied by correspondence and by inspection visits made by Jack Marshall or one of his assistants, often John Staley. No charge was made for any advice given by correspondence, which included the identification of mosquitoes sent to the Institute. From each enquiry, reference was made to existing records and full information was provided to each enquirer based on all of the information at hand. By early 1930 the number of localities from which enquiries had been received exceeded 1100. At this time the 'Register of Specimens' showed that over 4300 batches of larvae had been examined, providing life history data on a large scale.

In addition, mosquito control inspections were made in numerous coastal and inland areas, advice given and, when requested, appropriate treatment of larval habitats carried out. This aspect of the work was both time consuming and financially costly, but the accumulation of data on distribution, life histories and morphology was invaluable, and without it the monograph *The British Mosquitoes* could never have been written.

Educational work

This aspect of the work was divided into the following four categories:

(1) The preparation of literature (Fig. 22), illustrations and photographs on the British mosquitoes and the collection of data on control methods. Booklets, pamphlets, a



Fig. 20 Draining a salt-marsh area by opening a sluice valve during low tide

selection of prepared slides, sets of lantern slides and living mosquitoes were all obtainable at a cost from the Institute as were prepared items and demonstrations suitable for Health and other exhibitions.

(2) The provision of a Demonstration Museum (Fig. 23) showing all aspects of mosquitoes including maps, diagrams, preserved and living specimens, lantern slides and apparatus used in control programmes. The Museum was open to the public from 3 to 4 pm on week days and at other times by appointment. The popularity of the Museum may be judged by the fact that by November 1931 it had been visited by 9164 people.

(3) The provision of courses. Two-day instructional courses in laboratory and field work were run on the first Tuesday of each month. These courses were designed for 'sanitary officers, persons going abroad, and others who had no time (or no desire) to acquire more than an elementary knowledge of the principles and practice of mosquito control work'. An additional day's instruction was also available for those wishing to obtain more detailed information on any of the topics covered in the two-day course. The fee for the two-day course was two guineas and the three-day course, three guineas.

(4) The establishment of a comprehensive library. This contained a large selection of books, pamphlets and other material relating to the control of mosquitoes.



Fig. 21 A surface drainage channel constructed to prevent mosquitoes from breeding in a coastal marsh

Research work

Facilities for research and practical instruction were furnished both by the Laboratory on the ground floor (Fig. 24), a photographic room (Fig. 25) and the two specialist research rooms on the first floor. The main laboratory contained an extensive collection of mounted specimens and microscope slides to allow study of morphological characteristics and to act as a reference collection. It was also possible for visiting research workers to use the facilities of the Institute to investigate specific problems.

The main laboratory was equipped with various pieces of apparatus for the examination of larvae and adults, the testing of larvicides, the rapid determination of salinity, pH etc of water. Provision was also made for experiments to be carried out on both adult and immature stages of mosquitoes.

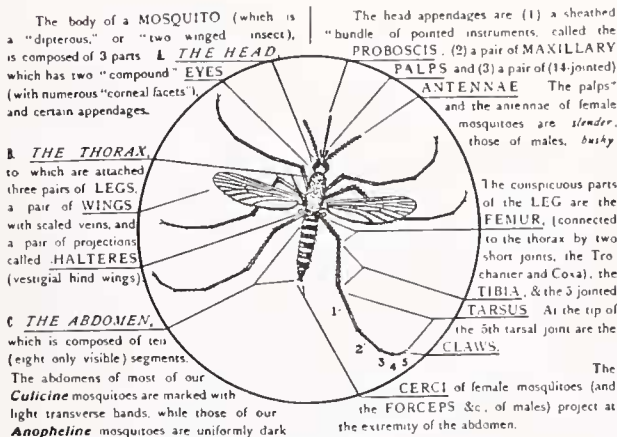
Purpose designed apparatus

With his knowledge of engineering it is not surprising that many new pieces of apparatus were designed in the Institute by Jack Marshall (Fig. 26). Among these were a rearing chamber, a microscope projection apparatus, an automatic titrator and, perhaps the most significant of all, optical apparatus which allowed highly detailed photographs of mosquitoes to be taken. The first two of these were marketed under the trade name of 'Moscon', an abbreviation of Mosquito Control.

The rearing chamber, described at the time as the 'Moscon' Incubator, was designed to rear mosquitoes and consisted of a flanged glass jar of about 550ml capacity above which was attached a flanged glass cylinder of similar dimensions having a wire-gauze cover. The jar and cylinder were held together by a girdle-clip composed of a complex spring. The overall height of the apparatus was approximately 22 centimetres. Two models of the incubator were available, A and B. The former was fitted with a rotatable L-tube for

NO. 1. HOW TO RECOGNISE A MOSQUITO.

COPYRIGHT BY THE BRITISH MOSQUITO CONTROL INSTITUTE, HAYLING ISLAND, HANTS.



"Moscon" Mosquito Postcards. Price 1s. each, or 12 for 1s. Post Free.

Mosquitoes are to be met with all over the world, the total number of species at present known exceeding 1000. With a few unimportant exceptions they are separable into two great divisions or "tribes," the **CULICINES** and the **ANOPHELINES**, something like three-quarters of the mosquitoes of the world belonging to the former tribe. In Great Britain, 22 species of **CULICINES** and 3 species of **ANOPHELINES** have up to now been discovered. The **palps** of all female mosquitoes are slender or threadlike—those of a **CULICINE** mosquito (above illustrated) being very short, and those of an **ANOPHELINE** mosquito about as long as the proboscis.

Fig. 22 A postcard. An example of educational literature produced by the Institute

the removal and introduction of larvae into the jar. The incubator was marketed by A. Gallenkamp & Co. Limited, model A retailing for 8s.6d. and model B for 5s.6d. in the late 1920s (Fig. 27).

The 'Moscon' Macrograph was designed to permit an enlarged image of an object placed beneath a microscope to be projected onto a translucent horizontal screen. This was advertised as being of value in demonstrating, drawing and photography. The 'Moscon Macrograph' (Fig. 28) consisted of a projection screen attached to a vertically adjustable rod capable of being clamped to a table. A microscope and light source were placed on the floor and the image focussed on the screen. For drawing, a sheet of tracing paper was clipped over the screen while for photography a light-tight black cloth bag was attached to the frame and to the microscope tube and a plate-carrier substituted for the screen after the image was focussed. In 1928 the macrograph cost £5, complete with carrying case (the photographic accessories were an extra £1). It was manufactured by The London Instrument Company Limited of Cambridge and marketed by W. Watson and Sons Limited of 313 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

The large number of titrations carried out in the studies of the salinity of the water colonised by *Aedes detritus* led to the design and construction of an automatic titrator. It is not known whether the titrator was marketed commercially or whether it was simply used in the routine work of the Institute. Basically it consisted of a burette from which silver nitrate solution could be dispensed automatically into measured volumes of sea water to which was added dilute potassium chromate as an indicator.

A photographic apparatus was first described by Jack Marshall in the *Bulletin of Entomological Research*, 1924. A more sophisticated form, which progressively evolved from the original, was featured in the same journal in 1930. It was with this apparatus, which is shown in Figure 25, that the photographs featured in his monograph were taken.



Fig. 23 The British Mosquito Control Institute demonstration museum

One of his photographs, of a female of the notorious *Aedes detritus*, is reproduced as Figure 29.

Papers and publications

A series of papers both in scientific journals and published by the Institute recorded some aspects of Jack Marshall's work. His writings began in 1922 with his account of 'Unofficial Mosquito Control in England' and culminating with the publication in July 1938 of *The British Mosquitoes*. A list of the publications of Jack Marshall is given in the appendix.

It must be said, however, that the supportive work of John Staley was invaluable. He assisted with the publications from the Institute and provided much of the experimental details on which the scientific papers were based and most of the morphological data for the book *The British Mosquitoes*. Jack Marshall and John Staley were a team and complemented one another with their abilities.

Jack Marshall also contributed articles and letters to many local and national newspapers and magazines including the *Bournemouth Echo*, *The Dorset Daily Echo*, *The Hampshire County Times*, *The Hampshire Telegraph and Post*, *The Morning Post*, *The Portsmouth Evening News*, *The West Sussex Gazette*, *Field*, *The Havant and Hayling Island Monthly* and *Pearson's Magazine*. Many of these served merely to report the activities of the Hayling Mosquito Control and the British Mosquito Control Institute, while others attempted to lobby public opinion and gain financial support for the schemes.



Fig. 24 The laboratory of the Institute

Contributions of Joan and Blanche

Jack's daughter, Joan, acted as a laboratory assistant on many occasions, carrying out many routine duties such as counting setae, analysing water samples for salinity and pH and taking levels in order to help construct ditches to drain the sea water pools which acted as larval habitats for *Aedes detritus*.

It was Jack's wish for Joan to follow in his footsteps and to become the first woman to gain a First in the Mechanical Science Tripos at Cambridge. Joan was educated at home and recalled that she had a total of 27 tutors and governesses. It was apparently very difficult for them to please Blanche. Joan was very fond of one of her governesses, Miss Griffiths. A row between Blanche and Miss Griffiths arose, and Joan pronounced that if Miss Griffiths went then she would never do lessons of any kind again. Miss Griffiths was indeed dismissed, a fortnight before Joan's sixteenth birthday and her formal scholastic education ended.

Joan made an observation while on honeymoon in Italy in 1927 following her marriage to Leslie Grant, the importance of which was not appreciated at the time. She sent Jack countless matchboxes full of mosquitoes, the specimens chloroformed and carefully packed in cotton wool as she had been instructed. They were accompanied with the news that they appeared to be *Culex pipiens* and that they were biting her. Jack was delighted to receive the tributes of affection, but refused to believe the observation. He wrote to Joan saying

C. pipiens under no circumstances will bite human beings. It is presumed that they take their blood-meal from birds. You will doubtless remember, if you can spare the



Fig. 25 The photographic room of the Institute

time to think of such matters, that although Staley spent several days, stripped to the waist in a cage of *C. pipiens*, none of them could be persuaded to bite him. This is a scientific fact, so in future make your observations with more care.

Had he taken more notice of Joan he would have realised that she was referring to a form of *Culex pipiens* currently called *molestus*. It was not until two years later that the characteristics of this form were reported by continental workers, and not until 1935 in a paper entitled 'Exhibition of "Autogenous" Characteristics by a British Strain of *Culex pipiens* L.' co-authored with John Staley that he recognised that this form occurred in Britain.

The Institute was open to the public and, before her marriage, it was often Joan's task to show people around the building. She found a few of them to be genuinely interested, but felt that the majority were attracted by curiosity and the opportunity of seeing something for nothing. She remarked that there were always more visitors when it was cold and raining and that the holidaymakers soon learnt that there was a toilet available there! She used to bet with herself that in every group that she took round someone would say 'So the female of the species is always deadlier than the male'.

Blanche was a very efficient housekeeper and hostess and, with the aid of her staff,

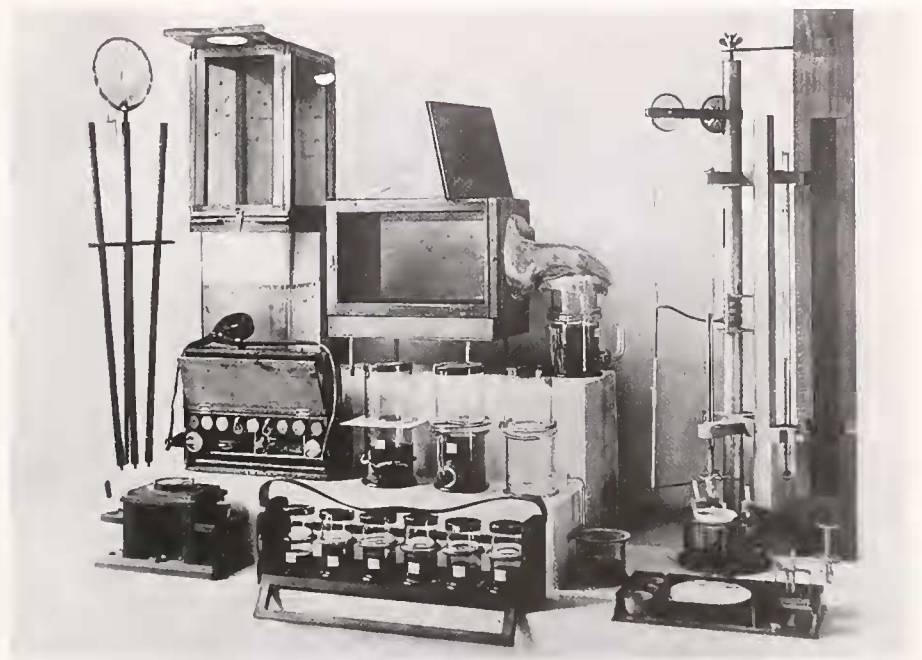


Fig. 26 Apparatus used in mosquito control work

looked after the many guests. Entertaining visitors to the Institute was a major task and this was Blanche's important contribution to the running of the Mosquito Institute.

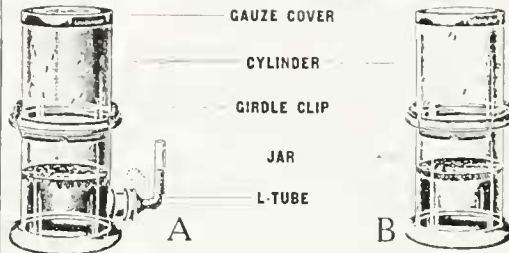
THE FATE OF THE INSTITUTE

On 12 February 1927 the Institute was formally incorporated under the Companies Acts as a Limited Company, the word 'Limited' being omitted from the title by Licence of the Board of Trade. It was a 'Company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital' and having for its major aims:

- (a) To further experimental, educational and research work in connection with mosquitoes and other noxious insects, particularly with a view to advising upon and undertaking the practical measures required to control them.
- (b) To develop and carry on the experimental, educational and research work hitherto carried out at the Laboratory at 'Seacourt', under the direction of Mr John Frederick Marshall, and in the Island of Hayling generally and elsewhere.
- (c) To provide at the aforesaid Laboratory or elsewhere an educational establishment where the habits of mosquitoes and other noxious insects may be studied with a view to their extermination.

THE "MOSCON" INCUBATOR.

(Designed in the Laboratory of the British Mosquito Control Institute at Hayling Island)



THE "MOSCON" Incubator is now regarded as an indispensable accessory in all laboratories where work involving the hatching of winged insects from their larvæ is carried on.

The Incubator consists of a flanged glass jar of about 550 c.c. capacity, upon which is superimposed a flanged glass cylinder having a wire-gauze cover. The jar and cylinder are held together by a "girdle clip" composed of helical springs; the overall height of the combination being 9 inches.

Water, earth, &c., containing the larvæ is deposited in the jar and the insects which hatch out are fed by placing raisins or other suitable food upon the gauze cover. By slipping down the girdle clip and inserting a card between the flanges, the insects may be isolated in the cylinder and either transferred elsewhere or killed by placing chloroformed cotton-wool upon the gauze.

The "MOSCON" Incubator is supplied in two patterns, "A" and "B" which are illustrated above. Pattern "A" is specially adapted for experiments with water-breeding insects (such as mosquitoes); the rotatable "L-tube" enabling larvæ to be removed from (or introduced into) the Incubator without any of the hatched-out insects escaping.

See overleaf for Price List.

A. GALLENKAMP & Co., Ltd.

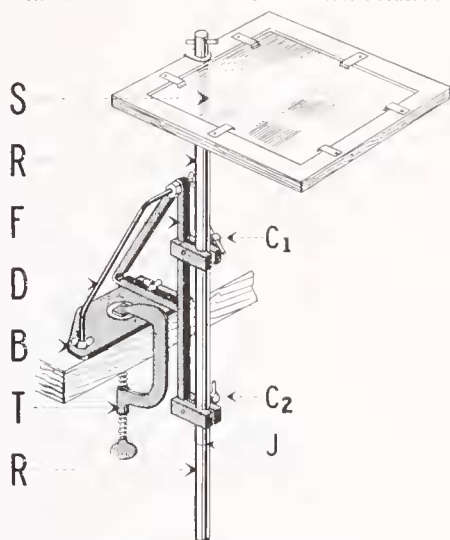
Complete Laboratory Furnish-ers & Scientific Apparatus Manufacturers,
18/21, SUN STREET, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.2.

Fig. 27 The Moscon Incubator

(d) To provide an opportunity for those whose occupation entails living in countries infested by poisonous or poison-bearing insects, of studying the habits and life history of such insects and perfecting the system or systems found most effectual for their destruction.

(e) To collect, prepare, print, publish, issue and circulate and assist in the preparation, printing, publication, issue and circulation of lectures, books, journals, documents, pictures, prints, photographs and lantern slides relating to the work of the Institute and entomology, and to receive money in payment thereof.

II. COMPONENT PARTS OF THE MACROGRAPH.



The component parts of the Macrograph, which are illustrated above, are as follows —

- S, the **PROJECTION SCREEN**, consisting of a wooden frame made to hold squares of ground or clear glass or photographic dark slides. This screen is attached to the upper extremity of
- R, the **SLIDING ROD**, 27 inches long, which travels between the two **rod clamps** (C1, C2). These clamps form part of a light but *absolutely rigid* framework composed of three members, namely —
- F, the **FIGURE-4 PIECE**, which carries the rod clamps,
- D, the **DIAGONAL STAY**, and
- B, the **BASE PLATE**.
- T, the **TABLE CLAMP**, for fixing the base plate to any table, or other convenient support.

Fig. 28 The Moscon Macrograph

Management of the Institute

The management and control of the Institute was vested in Jack Marshall as its Director, and a Council consisting of between five and twenty-five members. The members of the first Council were; Major E. E. Austen; Dr Andrew Balfour; Professor F. Balfour-Browne; Dr Patrick A. Buxton; Sir James Crichton-Browne; Dr H. Eltringham; Sir Richard Gregory (Chairman); Mr L. W. North Hickley; Colonel S. P. James; Dr C. G. Lamb; Dr G. A. K. Marshall; Professor E. B. Poulton; Sir Ronald Ross; Professor Sir William Simpson; Dr C. M. Wenyon.

Membership and financial support

The Articles of Association provided for the election of life members, who contributed one payment of £10, and annual members, who subscribed £1.1s.0d. yearly. The liability



Fig. 29 A photograph of *Aedes detritus* taken by Jack Marshall

of each Member was limited to £1. It was hoped that a sufficient number of members would be obtained to provide an annual income which would enable the work of the Institute to be carried on efficiently without the need to subsidise the activities.

The subscriptions received to support the British Mosquito Control Institute were low from its inauguration and the Fifth Report of the Hayling Island Branch of the British Mosquito Control Institute (1927) contained the following statement:

It is hoped therefore, that sufficient funds will be forthcoming to enable the local control work not only to be continued but also to be effectively carried on.

The Sixth Report, in contrast to the glossy booklets which preceded it, was a four-sided pamphlet and drew attention to the financial plight of the Hayling Island Branch. It restated that all subscriptions received were devoted to:

the purpose of suppressing mosquitoes on Hayling Island only; three-fourths of all such subscriptions being dispersed in respect of materials and outside labour, and one-fourth in respect of laboratory and other indoor expenses incurred in connection with the work.

The amount subscribed in 1927 was also highlighted, £66.14s.0d compared with £84.19s.6d the previous year. This was the first year that there was a reduction in the amount received. The Report ends:

It is hoped that the amount subscribed in respect of this year's work (1928) will show a very definite increase in comparison with that forthcoming last year: otherwise the Committee will be compelled to abandon the local control work of Hayling Island until adequate financial support can be obtained.

Although £82.1s.0d was received in 1928, this was still insufficient and the Report for that year (Seventh Report) noted that:

during the years 1927 and 1928 . . . the suppression of the mosquito nuisance of Hayling Island has entailed a financial loss of over £30.0s.0d . . . before the end of this year (1929) the Committee will therefore have to decide whether the local mosquito work shall be curtailed to an extent limited by the amount of funds that can be guaranteed or whether it shall be suspended altogether.

Residents to decide

A public meeting was proposed in order to consider this issue before a final decision was taken. At this time an application was made to the Havant Council for a rate rebate for the British Mosquito Control Institute, but this was rejected. Following the refusal of the Havant Council to reduce the rates, Jack Marshall felt it necessary to publish an article in the *Hampshire Telegraph and Post*, dated 15 November 1929, stating that all money provided by the Havant Council, and from residents and visitors is for local control, and that this needed to be subsidised. He made it clear that:

the British Mosquito Control Institute neither receives nor has received a grant of any description—Government or otherwise. Its annual income (which at present falls short of the minimum annual expenditure by some hundreds of pounds) is solely derived from: (a) the sale of educational material; (b) fees received in respect of advisory and educational work; and (c) from membership subscriptions and donations. Members, who may be either individual or collective (such as scientific societies, educational bodies, local authorities etc) subscribe one guinea annually; but although we are constantly providing information, identifying specimens etc for District Councils all over the country, very few of these bodies make even this small contribution. In the whole of Hampshire, for instance, only one local authority (namely, the Rural District Council of Winchester) supports our work in this way.

Eventually, however, on 23 January 1930 the Institute was certified by the Register of Friendly Societies as being entitled to exemption from payment of Rates under the provisions of the Scientific Societies Act, 1843.

Saved by the weather

The proposed public meeting did not take place as there were long periods of drought during the summer of 1929 and the majority of places in which stagnant water was usually found had dried up, thus removing the need for treatment and constant inspection. The financial position was also improved, as in 1929 the Havant Rural District Council increased its annual contribution from £75 to £100.

In 1930 and 1931 income exceeded expenditure by £42.0s.3d and £8.1s.11d respectively, although in 1931 the receipts from subscriptions were the lowest since 1923 (Table 1). Once again there were warnings in the Annual Report . . .

owing to the very meagre financial support that is annually received, the work of inspecting and treating mosquito breeding places distributed over an area of more than six square miles has to be undertaken by a single inspector . . . The minimum running costs of the Institute exceed £500 a year, which is more than double the amount which has hitherto been received in any year in the form of membership subscriptions, donations, fees for advisory and experimental work, etc . . . Unless increased support can be obtained it is difficult to see how the work of the institute in general, and of the local mosquito control organization in particular can much longer be carried on.

The finances of the British Mosquito Control Institute itself and not just the Local Branch were now an issue. Jack was becoming increasingly pressurised financially and his dream of a well supported control programme was fading. As the international situation began to deteriorate, people started to economise and gave up subscribing to what Jack Marshall himself described at the time as 'small shows like the BMCI'.

Decision time once again

The eleventh, and final, Annual Report appertaining to 1932 and published in early 1933, differed from those which preceded it. Reports of mosquito biology and control activities were minimal and the Report was devoted to the finances of the scheme. Referring to the figures for income (Table 1), it was pointed out that the total sum received was about £160, apportioned as £120 for the outside work and £40 for the laboratory work. The latter was noted to be especially inadequate to cover wages, chemicals and other expenditure. The report continued

. . . As far as can be seen, the early termination of its work is practically unavoidable . . . the time has come for the Havant Urban District Council (the Council name changed from Rural to Urban in 1932) and the residents of Hayling jointly to assume responsibility of deciding between two alternatives, namely:

- (1) whether the mosquito control work of Hayling shall be discontinued altogether, or
- (2) whether the said work shall be continued with adequate financial support.

. . . It is estimated that a minimum annual sum of £300 is required for carrying on the work satisfactorily . . . This annual sum would enable the mosquito control work of Hayling to be continued independently of the British Mosquito Control Institute, in the (unfortunately likely) event of the said Institute ceasing to exist.

The Report ended by saying that the balance in hand would be used until exhausted, and then the work discontinued until the Havant Council and Hayling residents made their views known.

Table 1 Financial statement regarding the Hayling Island Branch of the British Mosquito Control Institute

	INCOME					
	(a) From Residents and visitors		(b) From Havant R.D. Council		(c) TOTAL	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1921	32	0 6			32	0 6
1922	71	5 0			71	5 0
1923	60	18 6	75	0 0	135	18 6
1924	79	16 0	75	0 0	154	16 0
1925	80	15 0	75	0 0	155	15 0
1926	84	19 6	75	0 0	159	19 6
1927	66	14 0	75	0 0	141	14 0
1928	82	1 0	75	0 0	157	1 0
1929	82	3 0	100	0 0	182	3 0
1930	81	13 0	100	0 0	181	13 0
1931	65	12 0	100	0 0	165	12 0
1932	73	19 6	100	0 0	173	19 6

The Report of the Director presented at the Sixth Annual General Meeting on 14 December 1932 contained similar messages and interestingly presented the financial picture of income for 1931 and 1932, a breakdown of expenditure for 1931 and 1932 and the relationship between expenditure and income for 1927–32. The latter is shown in Table 2. It can be seen quite clearly that the annual deficits were considerable even though the level of expenditure was reducing. This, however, was being achieved by a reduction in activities and, in 1932, by a generous donation of £100 from a Mr and Mrs Arbutnot who were willing contributors, having donated £25 in 1931.

Table 2 Financial statement regarding the British Mosquito Control Institute

Year	Relation of Expenditure to Income, 1927 to 1932 inclusive					
	Expenditure		Income		Deficit	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1927	1,076	19 4	204	13 6	872	5 10
1928	924	18 9	223	12 4	701	6 5
1929	817	7 10	188	4 4	629	3 6
1930	977	2 5	234	18 2	742	4 3
1931	768	13 5	183	9 2	585	4 3
1932	522	5 9	253	0 0	269	5 9

NOTE: The amounts due to the Trustees in respect of rent (£200 in each year) are not included in the above statement.

Jack Marshall further commented in the Report of the Director (1932):

it has unfortunately become obvious that, if the work of the Institute is to be kept going, some fairly comprehensive scheme for directing attention to its difficulties will have to be devised. At the present time of financial depression, however, any attempts to obtain support for scientific work such as is carried on at the Institute would be foredoomed to failure . . .

Publicity for mosquito control

He very much hoped that the publication of his book *The British Mosquitoes* would promote interest in mosquitoes and the Institute. In 1932 he wrote:

... In the previous Report reference was made to the fact that I had undertaken, at the invitation of the then Keeper of Entomology, in the British Museum (Natural History) Major E. E. Austen, D.S.O., the revision of Lang's 'Handbook of British Mosquitoes' ... The work is now approaching completion and it is hoped that the new edition, when issued, will incidentally serve to direct attention to the work of the Institute ... the exceptional facilities provided by the Institute for obtaining and examining quantities of specimens have enabled us to revise and greatly to supplement previous knowledge concerning the larval chaetotaxy and other diagnostic features of many British species ... A number of illustrations prepared in the Institute will also be included.

Control activities suspended

The operations of 1933 were, to some extent, facilitated by the long period of drought with the result that there was a sufficient balance in hand to keep the work going until March 1934. After that date the mosquito control work on Hayling Island was suspended.

A cash injection

A new factor was introduced in 1934 when the Public Health Committee of Portsmouth Council invited the Institute to carry out a mosquito survey of the City and to implement anti-mosquito measures. These operations took six weeks during which time the mosquito problems in Hayling had returned. The local Committee therefore decided to resume the mosquito control work in Hayling on a temporary basis, pending the consideration by the Urban District Council of the issues involved. The Committee decided to finance the work during this 'emergency' period by utilising a portion of the funds subscribed by Hayling residents in 1933 (amounting in all to £103.16s.0d), which had been held in reserve. Havant and Portsmouth Councils soon became concerned at the level of the mosquito problem in their areas and asked the Institute to name a figure for recommencing the work. The suggestion was £600 per year, and the two Councils each promised £300. At the last moment, Portsmouth (where a 'lower the rates' campaign had commenced) reduced their promised contribution to £200. A sum of £500 was therefore available to finance local mosquito control and so the continuation of this aspect of the work was assured.

THE CULMINATION OF HIS CAREER AND THE DECLINE OF THE INSTITUTE

In 1936 Jack Marshall's work on mosquitoes and their control in Hayling Island and elsewhere in Britain was formally recognised when he was made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.). The honour was announced in the *London Gazette* and *The Times* on 1 January 1936 as follows:

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire:

To be Commanders of the Civil Division of the said Most Excellent Order:

... John Frederick Marshall, Esq., Honorary Director of the British Mosquito Control Institute, Hayling Island ...

The British mosquitoes

Jack Marshall will for ever be remembered for his book *The British Mosquitoes*, the successor to Dr W. D. Lang's *Handbook of British Mosquitoes* (1920). The book was commissioned by the British Museum (Natural History) and published by them in 1938.

It established Jack Marshall as the number one authority on British mosquitoes, and remains the most complete and authoritative work on the subject. In his book he described nine species not mentioned in Lang's book, and filled numerous gaps in the knowledge of the morphology, life cycles and habitats of many other species. The inclusion in this book and other publications of detailed photographs of mosquitoes

Just Published

Printed by Order of the Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History), London.

THE BRITISH MOSQUITOES

BY

JOHN F. MARSHALL, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S.

Director of the British Mosquito Control Institute, Hayling Island

"THE BRITISH MOSQUITOES," a book of 341 pages, is illustrated by 20 full-page plates (of which 9 are coloured) and 172 text figures. It contains a chapter on Mosquito Control in Britain, and a Bibliography of over 200 references

This book may be obtained, post free, from
THE BRITISH MOSQUITO CONTROL INSTITUTE,
HAYLING ISLAND, HANTS

Price £1 0 0

FOR TABLE OF CONTENTS—SEE OVERLEAF

Fig. 30 Cover of pamphlet announcing *The British Mosquitoes*

demonstrated his skill at close-up photography, the apparatus for which he invented himself. That he was an extremely enthusiastic, devoted and patient man is reflected in the quality of the book.

The cover page of a pamphlet which announced the publication of the book is shown in Figure 30, and emphasised that it contained a chapter on Mosquito Control in Britain, a subject which was always uppermost in Jack Marshall's mind. Only one edition of this text was produced and only 1000 copies were printed.

Although it began as a straightforward revision of Lang's Handbook it ended as a greatly enlarged tome with an abundance of new information. A page from the proofs (Fig. 31) shows that the running title at the top of the page was the same as for Lang's book. It was only shortly before its publication that the final title was selected. There are many amendments on the page proofs, indicating the level of care and commitment shown by the author.

single species *geniculatus*) and *Ochlerotatus* (of which there are no fewer than eleven British species) the claspette consists of a more or less slender, distally-tapering stem supporting a flattened, blade-like, often sickle-shaped appendage (fig. 90). The hypopygium of *Finlaya* differs from that of any British species of *Ochlerotatus* in having no apical lobe and only a very inconspicuous basal one (fig. 69).

~~For convenience of comparison with the accompanying illustrations of Figs. 69-75, the hypopygial structures have been described as related below.~~

TABLE VIII.—Hypopygial Characteristics of British Culicine Genera and Subgenera.

1	Inner face of coxite more or less divided longitudinally into a dorsal and a ventral flap	2
	Inner face of coxite not so divided	6
2	Claspettes absent	Genus <i>Taniorhynchus</i> (fig. 75)
	Claspettes present (Genus <i>Aedes</i>)	3
3	Style unequally bifurcate, arising from below the tip of the coxite	Subgenus <i>Aedes</i> (fig. 68)
	Style not furcate, arising from tip of coxite	4
4	Style expanding distally, with subapical claw	Subgenus <i>Aedismorphus</i> (fig. 71).
	Style tapering distally, with apical claw	5
5	Apical lobe of coxite absent and its basal lobe inconspicuous	Subgenus <i>Finlaya</i> (fig. 69).
	Apical and basal lobes both more or less distinct	Subgenus <i>Ochlerotatus</i> (fig. 70).
6	Coxite with a subapical lobe carrying spines and stout processes	Genus <i>Culex</i> (fig. 73).
	Coxite with a conical basal lobe carrying numerous spines	7
7	Claw of style fingered at extremity	Genus <i>Orthopodomyia</i> (fig. 74).
	Claw of style simple	Genus <i>Theobaldia</i> (fig. 72).

The hypopygial characteristics (described above) which enable the genera and subgenera of British Culicines to be distinguished from one another are summarised in the subjoined key (Table VIII). *

* The illustrations referred to in this table (figs. 66-75) are arranged (on pp. 90, 99) in the order in which they receive consideration in Chapter VIII. As is customary, they show the hypopygium as viewed from below, after its rotation through 180°: its original dorsal aspect being thus depicted. See p. 73.

The Second World War

The local grants amounting to £500 per year were still being provided in 1939 and just about covered the costs of the Portsmouth and Hayling operations. At this time it was decided finally to stop the non-local work and to maintain the local control work for as long as possible.

Jack hoped that when the war was eventually over a well-organised appeal to the public for financial support would be organised. Meanwhile he suspended the receipt of membership subscriptions and returned any recently received subscriptions.

As the Institute was incorporated by Board of Trade licence, there was a legal obligation to call at least one General Meeting in each year. The 1939 meeting, the thirteenth, was held at his solicitor's office on 29 December. Jack felt at the end of 1939 that:

the affairs of the BMCI are now of such utterly trivial interest in these appalling times that I feel that it is almost indecent to refer to them.

In July 1939 the Marshalls evacuated themselves to Bournemouth. In a letter dated 24 September 1939 written from their new address of 'Beechcroft', 3 Boscombe Cliff Road, Jack Marshall wrote:

I have, for financial reasons been trying to sell it ('Seacourt') for over four years; but, owing to the general depression, I found it impossible to do so. At the end of the present year, an unfortunately large slice of my income automatically disappears, owing to the expiration of some London leaseholds. I therefore had to decide, some months ago, to warehouse our furniture & . . . and to empty the house in order to save rates and various other expenses.

John Staley remained in Hayling and continued to run the Institute alone. His personal research work was soon discontinued as the facilities were no longer available because the local fuel office would not issue permits for the purchase of fuel to heat the Institute. John Staley completed some of the experiments which were in progress in a paraffin-heated outhouse, but soon devoted all of his time to the practical issues of mosquito control: the maintenance of the sluices and the network of ditches established in the low lying areas, regular inspection of potential breeding sites and the destruction of any larvae and pupae found.

Jack was not proposing to sell the Institute as he hoped that it might prove possible to resume all aspects of its work after the War. He felt that as long as he continued to receive £300 a year from Havant and £200 a year from Portsmouth, for the local work in those respective areas, it would not be difficult to keep that part of the Institute's work going. The joint contribution just about paid the wages of John Staley and two field workers and other expenses incurred. However, he thought that he could not recommence the non-local activities of the Institute until his plans were more settled. He considered it most likely that he would eventually either add a residential extension to the Institute or else build a small house on the same piece of land. He was well aware that before he could do this he must dispose of 'Seacourt'.

Initially Jack and Blanche intended to rent the house in Bournemouth for only six months, but they kept it on until at least March 1940. Their original plan was to divide their time between Bournemouth and the small cottage at Hayling, but this proved to be impossible primarily because of the shortage of petrol. Later they moved to 'Wayside', 47 London Road, Cheltenham where they were living at the end of the War. During all this time they also had a flat in Chelsea at 49 Meriden Court, Manor Street, SW3.

'Seacourt' was used as a convalescence home for naval officers from about 1940 onwards. Then from 7 June 1943 to 15 January 1946 it was requisitioned by the Admiralty as HMS *Dragonfly*. It was the Royal Naval Combined Operations Base on Hayling Island and was probably used mainly for landing craft training.

*AYSIDE. May 20, 1945.

Dear Staley,

I have just opened the April number of *The Sanitarian* (which has been lying here unopened for about a fortnight), and am glad to note that it contains the following paragraph in the Section headed "REPORTS OF MEETINGS".

(on page 150):-

SUSSEX COUNTY. A meeting of the Branch was held at Chichester on March 23rd, 1945. After the members' private meeting, Mr. J. Staley, of the British Mosquito Control Institute, addressed an open meeting, at which members of local authorities were present, on "British Mosquitoes and Practical Methods of Control", illustrating his address by means of a large number of slides and diagrams. Many questions were put to Mr. Staley at the conclusion of his paper and a lively discussion ensued. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Staley for his interesting address.

.....

Many thanks for yours of the 17th, enclosing the revised petty cash account. Let me know in plenty of time when you would like a further cheque for petty cash. I note that you are going to Dr. Kenyon on Wednesday next, the 29th.

Yours sincerely,

J.F. Marshall

P.S. I should be glad if you post to me, some time, a book of mine written by the marquess of Tavistock about (of course!) parrots. I can't remember the exact title. It has coloured plates, I think. I bought it, I think, in 1939. There is no hurry.

JFM

Fig. 32 One of the last letters concerning the Institute written by Jack Marshall

Away from the Institute Jack Marshall continued his interest in mosquitoes (Fig. 32) and, ably assisted by John Staley and Duncan Wilson, advised the National Fire Service on the problems of mosquito colonisation of static water tanks used for fire fighting. This activity, which was centred mainly on the Portsmouth area, continued until the end of the War and resulted in several publications and the discovery of the exotic mosquito, *Culex modestus*.

During the War years a rift occurred between Jack and his daughter, Joan, that was never to be resolved. Strangely enough it was caused by a novel. It was entitled *Miss Lucifer*, and was written by Ronald Fraser and published by Jonathan Cape in 1939.

Ronald Fraser was a friend of Joan, and the novel had as its main characters a Professor and Mrs Wainwright, so clearly depicting Jack and Blanche Marshall, and Auriol who was so obviously Joan. Jack took such exception to the book that he did not speak to Joan, who he saw as the instigator of the story, for the rest of his life. There were many passages in the book that portrayed Jack and Blanche, the characters being changed only slightly and certainly not sufficiently to prevent their easy recognition. An example will illustrate this quite clearly:

... But the house that Professor and Mrs Wainwright had built for themselves among the woods was said by the mischievous, and most people are mischievous, to be the ugliest and most inconvenient in England. This arose because Professor Wainwright always did what he so amiably thought reasonable. If he got soaked one wet day walking from the house to the squash court he decided that it would be reasonable to put up a covered way, which he did forthwith regardless of all other considerations, including cost. Not that the original nucleus of the house had any shapeliness to be ruined by fortuitous accretions ...

Joan did not like 'Seacourt' and apparently always made this very clear. She said that Jack had no taste for architecture. Also, of course, he did build an extension to the house to join it to the tennis court after having suffered a cold when he got wet.

Just in case there was uncertainty as to the basis of the characters they were more clearly identified many times, for example:

... Moreover, he [Professor Wainwright] had a passion for ball games and at sixty played squash like a champion ... [squash substituted for tennis.]

... Mrs Wainwright ... had been a noted beauty ... Great men still came to see her, for she had psychic powers ... [This is a precise description of Blanche.]

... 'Mother', she [Auriol] said, 'if you send Miss Gainsborough away, I'm afraid I might have to decline to do any more lessons ...' [Joan ended her formal education in her teens when her governess, Miss Griffiths, was dismissed.]

The post war years

After the War, Jack and Blanche moved back to Hayling Island and in 1946 they sold 'Seacourt' to a builder who converted it into three houses and sold the beach to the Council. Jack Marshall was to have no more to do with the Institute as a mosquito control organisation, and indeed ended his long association with mosquitoes, his last publication which resulted from the discovery of *Culex modestus* appearing in 1945. The Institute was not to function again. At this time Jack and Blanche moved into the Institute to live and renamed it 'Somerleyton' after their first house in Croydon. After two strokes and bouts of severe depression, Jack Marshall's physical and mental health were now failing and he was soon to enter a nursing home in Portsmouth where he died on 5 December 1949, leaving Blanche to continue to live in the Institute with a companion, Mary Bird.

The Council assumes responsibility

In 1948 the then Havant and Waterlooville Urban District Council Health Department officially undertook the responsibility for the control and financing of the control unit. Portsmouth Council retained the services of the new unit by subscribing to the Havant

rating fund, but Gosport withdrew and introduced its own mosquito control department. The new unit had the use of the laboratory in the Institute which was now the home of the Marshalls. The headquarters of the mosquito control operation remained at the Institute until Blanche Marshall died in 1964 and the building was sold. From then on the operation was run from the Council Offices.

John Staley worked in the laboratory in the employ of the Council until he was nearly 74. Then on 1 April 1958 the control activities were taken over by Ronald Francis who was John Staley's son-in-law. Mr Francis continued as the Mosquito Control Officer, assisted by two mosquito control operators for 20 years, until in 1979 the Council temporarily discontinued the service on financial grounds and replaced it by a programme of monitoring. However, following the pressure from local residents and a return of the mosquito problem, finance was once again made available in 1983, but only for insecticide treatment and not for ditching. The control measures are still carried out (now administered by the Havant Borough Council) although because of the building, infilling and drainage that has now taken place on the Island the problem is nothing like as acute as in Jack Marshall's day.

John Staley remained actively interested in entomology and other aspects of natural history for the rest of his long life, which ended on 29 May 1983. Had he lived just five weeks more he would, on 2 July, have celebrated his ninety-ninth birthday.

Sale of the Institute

After Jack's death Blanche lived on an annuity provided by the sale of 'Seacourt'. She died in the autumn of 1964 aged 92. At the time of her death she was still residing in the Institute.

On 14 May 1965 the British Mosquito Control Institute building was sold at auction. It is now a fine private house known simply as 'Sommerleyton', 190 Seafrost Road, Hayling Island. A plot of land adjoining the Institute was auctioned separately as a building site. Prior to this, on 3 February 1965, the contents of the building were auctioned. Among the items of interest were many pieces of antique furniture, oil paintings, silverware and jewellery, most of which were moved from 'Seacourt' when the large house was sold immediately after the War. Very little was auctioned which originated from the days of the Institute. The only recognisable items were a number of science reference books. However, an interesting inclusion in the auctioneer's catalogue were lots 239 to 242. These were as follows:

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 239 | Glazed pottery cat of character, with glass eyes, 14" (green with black spots) |
| 240 | Similar lot 14" (turquoise) |
| 241 | Similar lot 14" (black) |
| 242 | Two smaller cats by Mosanic 8½" (one dark green one light green with blue spots). |

These items were the remains of an extensive collection of over 80 china cats which were arranged on a shelf around his study. The collection started when Jack was at Cambridge and a friend gave him a pair of china cats as a present. Jack was a very polite and proper man, and although he did not really like them he thanked his friend for the present and put the ornaments on a shelf out of the way. After this everyone thought that he liked china cats and brought them as presents to add to his collection. In his later years he said 'I've had these horrible cats staring at me all of my life'.

The real tennis court still remains and is part of a sports complex. It is of interest that in a letter dated February 1939, Jack Marshall wrote 'I still have some hope that when

world conditions improve (if they ever do!) this place might be turned into a club, and the tennis court thereby preserved'. So his wish was finally granted.

The current situation

Mr Stephen Dear, the Principal Environmental Health Officer at Havant Borough Council, and Mr Clem Ramsdale who prepared a report following a survey of the mosquitoes of Hayling in 1983, both state that the problem species are still *Aedes detritus* and *Aedes caspius*. Control is now accomplished using the microbial insecticide *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *israelensis* (B.t.i.) at a concentration of approximately 2 litres/hectare at about fortnightly intervals. If treatment is stopped the biting problems recur after about 2-3 weeks depending on rainfall and the extent of ditching. Many of the present day breeding sites are on private land and are increasing due to the breaching of banks and the non-maintenance of ditches and sluices.

ON REFLECTION

John Frederick Marshall was a rich and well educated man from an upper middle class family. He was therefore not only able and confident, but also had influential friends and was in a position to finance his interests. It is against this backdrop that his work, firstly to control and later to study British mosquitoes, must be viewed.

Given the education and opportunities that his upbringing provided, it was no surprise that he emerged as the leader and main organiser of the Control that began in the 1920s. His many letters to local newspapers, and his willingness and ability to give lectures provided an initial impetus to the scheme that most people could not have given. Add to this the fact that he did not have to seek employment and the financial backing that he could provide, the ingredients were there for success. Without Jack Marshall it is extremely unlikely that the control programme would ever have begun, and the scientific world would never have had the benefit of his many publications especially the monograph, *The British Mosquitoes*, which remains an unsurpassed work on the mosquitoes of this country.

His early life had taught him to be a perfectionist. He considered that if a task was to be performed then it had to be done properly. Two prime examples of this are that he played real tennis and so he built his own court, and he studied mosquitoes and so he required a purpose-built Institute.

Communication was one of Jack's strong points, and it was necessary for him to write numerous letters to gain support for the venture, to publicize the scheme, to answer queries and advise on control and to generate income. He was, in fact, a prolific letter writer and whenever possible he answered his letters the same day, usually typed, although sometimes in his most beautiful handwriting. He would constantly amend drafts and considered it unthinkable to let a text go to the printer with ink corrections. A page which had even a comma altered meant that the page required to be retyped.

Although strictly an amateur, Jack Marshall was a first rate entomologist. He mixed with scientists from universities and the Ministry of Health, and was a member of many learned societies, including the Entomological Society of Hampshire and the South of England, the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, the Royal Entomological Society of London, the Linnaean Society and the Zoological Society of London.

He was fortunate to have the services of John Staley, and the team of an educated,

single minded entrepreneur and a dedicated, hardworking biologist was formidable. Between them they made an enormous contribution to the study of mosquitoes in this country and laid the foundations for further studies in Europe and elsewhere.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to express our sincere thanks to the following for their assistance in the preparation of this article:

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Information has also been obtained from the following books and articles in addition to those listed in the Appendix:

- Corina, M. 1978. *Fine Silks and Oak Counters: Debenhams, 1778-1978*. 200 pp Hutchinson, Benham, London.
- Fraser, R. 1939. *Miss Lucifer*. 316 pp Jonathan Cape, London.
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- Noel, E. B. & Clark, J. O. M. 1924. *A History of Tennis*. xv + 281 pp Oxford University Press.
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- Shute, P. G. 1949. J. F. Marshall, C.B.E. Obituary. *Nature* **165**: 16.
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- Thomas F. G. S. 1978. *King holds Hayling*. Pelham.
- President's Remarks in *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society (C)* **14**: 65.
- Who Was Who Vol. 4 1941-1950. Adam & Charles Black. Fifth Edition, 1980.

APPENDIX

Major publications by John Frederick Marshall, John Staley and from the Hayling Mosquito Control and the British Mosquito Control Institute.

Marshall, J. F.

1922. 'Unofficial' mosquito control in England. *Science Progress* **16**: 462-68.
1922. The destruction of mosquito larvae in salt or brackish water. *Nature*, London **109**: 746-47.
1923. The coastal mosquito nuisance. *British Medical Journal* June 9: 997.
1924. An improved form of apparatus for 'low power' insect photomicrography. *Bulletin of Entomological Research* **15**: 49-50.

1925. *Theobaldia annulata* at South Hayling. *Entomologist* **58**: 65.
1925. Coastal mosquitoes and their control. *English Mechanics* September 4: 103-4.
1925. Larvicides in mosquito control. *Lancet* **208**: 1380-81.
1926. *Theobaldia annulata* var. *subochrea* with aberrant wing-venation. *Entomologist* **59**: 276.
1926. Address on mosquito control organisation. *The Sanitary Journal* **32**: 71-76.
1930. The organisation of mosquito control work. *Transactions of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies* **1930**: 10-23.
1930. A new form of apparatus for photographing insects. *Bulletin of Entomological Research* **21**: 139-40.
1931. Artificial breeding places for arboreal mosquitoes. *Entomologist* **64**: 283.
1932. Artificial breeding places for arboreal mosquitoes. *Entomologist* **65**: 68.
1932. The mosquito and malaria. *The Mosquito* **2**: 29-33.
1933. An inland record of *Aedes detritus*, Haliday (Diptera, Culicidae). *Nature*, London **132**: 135.
1938. *The British Mosquitoes*. xi + 341 pp + XX plates. British Museum (Natural History), London.
1942. Mosquitoes in Britain. *Biology* **8**: 21-26.
1942. Mosquito-breeding in static water supplies. *Nature*, London **149**: 568.
1945. Records of *Culex (Barraudius) modestus* (Ficalbi) obtained in the south of England. *Nature*, London, **156**: 172.

Marshall, J. F. & Attwooll, A. W.

1941. The mosquito-breeding possibilities of static water supplies. Introductory notes. Duplicated document issued by The Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. Ltd. 7 pages.

Marshall, J. F. & Staley, J.

1929. The graphical representation of instar records in a regional mosquito survey. *Bulletin of Entomological Research* **20**: 195-98.
1929. A newly observed reaction of certain species of mosquitoes to the bites of larval hydrachnids. Preliminary contribution. *Parasitology* **21**: 158-60.
1930. An English record of *Culex (Neoculex) apicalis* Adams (Diptera, Culicidae). *Entomologist* **63**: 259.
1931. Stereoscopic photomicrographs of Oligocene fossil insects from the Isle of Wight. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London* **6**: 38-40.
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1935. Some adult and larval characteristics of a British 'Autogenous' strain of *Culex pipiens* L. *Parasitology* **27**: 501-6.
1935. Generic and subgeneric differences in the mouth-parts of male mosquitoes. *Bulletin of Entomological Research* **26**: 531-32.
1935. Exhibition of 'Autogenous' characteristics by a British strain of *Culex pipiens* L. (Diptera, Culicidae). *Nature*, London **135**: 34.
1935. 'Autogenous' strains of '*Culex pipiens*' (Diptera, Culicidae). *Nature*, London **136**: 641.
1936. Exhibition of 'Autogenous' and 'Stenogamous' characteristics by *Theobaldia subochrea*, Edwards (Diptera, Culicidae). *Nature*, London **137**: 580.
1937. Some notes regarding the morphological and biological differentiation of *Culex pipiens* Linnaeus and *Culex molestus* Forskal (Diptera, Culicidae). *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London (A)* **12**: 17-26.

Staley, J.

1933. Larval distinctions between *Anopheles algeriensis* Theobald and *Anopheles claviger* (*bifurcatus*) Meigen (Dipt., Culicidae). *Journal of the Entomological Society of the South of England* **1**: 85-86.
1940. A species of mosquito (Diptera, Culicidae) new to Britain. *Nature*, London **146**: 368.

BRITISH MOSQUITO CONTROL INSTITUTE HAYLING ISLAND, HAMPSHIRE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR. PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

- First 1927 (March) (Not seen).
- Second 1928 (18 June) 10 pages.
- The Third A.G.M. took place on 12 September 1929 but only statutory business was transacted and no Report was produced.
- Fourth 1930 (9 December) 16 pages.
- The Fifth A.G.M. took place on 7 March 1932 but no Report was presented (by default, no meeting was held in 1931).
- Sixth 1932 (14 December) 28 pages duplicated. This appears to be the last Report made.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL. PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

- Second 1928 (18 June) 3 pages.

REPORTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HAYLING MOSQUITO CONTROL

- Report of the proceedings of The Hayling Mosquito Control from September 1920 to June 1922 12 pages.
- Second Report . . . (June 1922 to May 1923) 4 pages.
- Third Report . . . (May 1923 to May 1924) 12 pages.
- Fourth Report . . . (1 May 1924 to 1 May 1925) 8 pages.
- Interim Report, August 1926. 4 pages.
- Fifth Report . . . Henceforth to be known as The Hayling Island Branch of The British Mosquito Control Institute. (1 May 1925 to 1 January 1927) 16 pages.
- Sixth Report of the Proceedings of The Hayling Island Branch of The British Mosquito Control Institute (1 January 1927 to 1 January 1928) 4 pages.
- Seventh Report . . . (1 January 1928 to 1 January 1929) 12 pages.
- Eighth Report . . . (1 January 1929 to 1 January 1930) 8 pages.
- Ninth Report . . . (1 January 1930 to 1 January 1931) 4 pages.
- Tenth Report . . . (1 January 1931 to 1 January 1932) 8 pages.

Eleventh Report . . . (1 January 1932 to 1 January 1933) 8 pages.
(There were only eleven Reports)

CIRCULARS

- No. 1 The Mosquito Nuisance (poster) (undated but 1921).
 No. 1a and 1b Letter to accompany Circular No. 1. 1 page. 1a and 1b appear to be identical (undated but 1921).
 No. 3 The common mosquitoes of Hayling. In verse and in prose. 1 page (duplicated) (undated but 1921 or 1922).
 No. 4 The destruction of mosquito larvae in salt or brackish water. 4 pages (1922).
 No. 7 The facts about the salt-water mosquito *Ochlerotatus detritus*. 1 page (undated but 1922 or 1923).
 No. 8 Entomological section. 1 page (information regarding a new section of Hayling Mosquito Control) (undated but presumably 1923).
 No. 10 Letter. To people who had promised to collaborate in a mosquito survey in area with corners Salisbury, Crawley, Bournemouth and Brighton, with instructions on collection and preservation. 1 page (1923).
 No. 11 Classification of the known British mosquitoes. 1 page (1924).
 No. 12? The organization and operation of a mosquito control. 6 pages (undated).
 No. 13 Letter. Similar to No. 10 but printed and with photographs on reverse. 2 pages (1924).
 No. 14 Hayling Mosquito Control. Letter to seek opinions of effectiveness of control programme. 2 pages (1924).
 No. 14a Supplement to 14; summary of replies regarding Circular No. 14. 1 page (1925).
 No. 15? Coastal mosquitoes and their control. 19 pages (1925).
 No. 16. Some practical notes on mosquito control. 4 pages. (1925).
 No. 17? Principles and practice of mosquito control. viii + 39 pages (1927).
 No. 18 Short courses of instruction in mosquito control work. 1 page (undated but 1928).
 No. 19? Short courses of instruction in mosquito control work. 16 pages (approx. 6" x 4") (1928).
 No. 21 The British Mosquito Control Institute. 4 pages (1928).
 No. 21a. As Circular 21 but with statement about BMCI and membership. 4 pages (1930).
 No. 22 Mosquitoes and their larvae. How to recognise and collect them. 12 pages (undated but 1930).
 No. 22a Notes regarding methods of 'controlling' mosquitoes. 1 page (undated but most likely 1930).
 No. 23? The organization of mosquito control work. 10 pages (1930).
 No. 24 A mosquito summary. 8 pages (undated but 1932).
 No. 24a Supplement to 'A mosquito summary'. A list of the mosquitoes of Great Britain. 1 page (undated but most likely 1932).
 No. 25? A list of the mosquitoes of Great Britain (revised November 1933). 1 page (undated but most likely 1933).
 No. 26 A short illustrated description of The British Mosquito Control Institute (Hayling Island). 8 pages + photographs approx. 3" x 4" (1934).
 No. 30 A revised list of the British mosquitoes, with some notes regarding those discovered in England since the year 1918. 4 pages. (1938).
 No. 32 Mosquitoes in Britain. Reprinted from *Biology* 8 (1942) with 7 additional illustrations. 10 pages (1942).
 No. 33 The control of tank-breeding mosquitoes in the city of Portsmouth. 4 pages (1943).

No. 34 The morphology and biology of *Culex molestus*: observational notes for investigators. iv + 15 pages (1944).

REPORTS

A report on the anti-mosquito operations carried out by the Hayling Mosquito Control during the period October 1922 to February 1924 inclusive. 19 pages.

Mosquito control report concerning an inspection carried out at Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (Dorset) on 17 & 18 April 1928. 6 pages.

An account of the mosquito control operations carried out by The British Mosquito Control Institute (Hayling Island) in the Drayton Marshes and Farlington Marshes during the period 26 March to 8 May 1934. 15 pages.

West Sussex mosquito survey. July and August 1936. 11 pages.

REPORT OF A RADIO BROADCAST

Fighting the mosquito. *The Sanitary Journal* 35, 224-25 (1930).

A short history of the Museum of the Geological Society of London, 1807-1911, with a catalogue of the British and Irish accessions, and notes on surviving collections

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SYNOPSIS The founders of the Geological Society emphasised the importance of gathering facts, in order to build up a mineral history of Britain and, in due course, to serve as a foundation for theory. Many early members sent specimens with their letters and descriptive papers, and these were gathered together to form a museum. The museum was seen as a research tool for experienced geologists, and an educational resource for the rest. It grew in size as donations poured in from all corners of the world. A series of curators, helped or more often hindered by members of the Society's Museum Committees, attempted to impose order on the resulting chaos. But by the end of the nineteenth century, the Museum was a nuisance, taking time, money and space away from the Library, which had become, after the *Quarterly Journal*, the Society's priority.

In 1911 the Museum was divided between the Geological Survey Museum and British Museum (Natural History). Recent curatorial work in the Department of Mineralogy of the latter institution has led to the re-identification of many of the surviving British specimens.

INTRODUCTION

The impetus which led to this paper was the transfer, in April 1985, of a collection of several thousand British and Irish rock specimens from the British Geological Survey, then in the process of moving out of London, to the British Museum (Natural History), now known as The Natural History Museum. This collection had been presented to the Geological Survey by the Geological Society of London in 1911, along with the large collection of British and Irish fossils which are still in their care at the Survey's headquarters in Keyworth, Nottinghamshire. While the fossils had been a focus of palaeontological research and curation for over seventy years, the rocks and minerals had received little attention. Curatorial work by one of us (DTM) led to an appreciation of the size and significance of the Geological Society's Museum, while JCT, as Honorary Archivist to the Society, was able to augment the specimens with a range of documentary evidence. The decision to compile a list of British and Irish donations, indicating the existence of surviving specimens, grew out of the research involved in curating the collection. It is hoped that the list will be useful both to historians and geologists, in biographical, taxonomic and other researches, and that someone will be encouraged to produce a catalogue of the equally important foreign donations. JCT wrote the history and provided the references to manuscripts in the catalogue; DTM and DLM compiled the catalogue, and DTM provided the notes on the surviving specimens.

HISTORY OF THE MUSEUM OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The First Few Years

The Geological Society was founded as 'a little talking geological dinner club' on 13 November 1807, at a meeting of eleven enthusiasts for mineralogy and geology at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen Street, London (Woodward, 1907: 1)¹. Much the same group had been meeting for several years previously to examine mineral specimens, first at the house of Dr William Babington (1756–1833) in Aldermanbury, and later at William Phillips' (1773–1828) off Lombard Street. Several of them had been members of the short-lived British Mineralogical Society of 1799–1806 (Watts, 1926: 108), as well as having been involved with the Hon. Charles F. Greville (1749–1809) in a scheme for a national mineral survey (Weindling, 1979). It appears to have been due to a suggestion by Humphrey Davy (1778–1829) that they should meet in the evening for roast beef and wine, rather than in the morning for coffee and buttered buns, that led to the change from an informal group of friends to the Geological Society. The first aim of the new society was to make 'geologists acquainted with each other' and to stimulate their zeal. The second, which was to have far-reaching consequences, was to induce them to accept one nomenclature, to facilitate the collection of new facts, and to ascertain what was known in their science and what yet remained to be discovered.

As Rudwick (1963) has pointed out, it was this second group of aims which made necessary the enlargement of the Society by the enrolment of collaborators all over the country and overseas. At the second meeting, on 4 December 1807, forty members from outside London were elected, and were charged by letter with communicating their discoveries and opinions on geological subjects relevant to the areas in which they lived. They were not expected to address themselves to the more complex areas of the science,

but were encouraged to send mineral specimens and reports of phenomena up to London. The following year, to further stimulate their zeal, these 'Honorary Members', as they were called, were sent a pamphlet entitled *Geological Inquiries*. This laid down the sorts of thing they were to look out for, so that the Society might build up 'a fund of practical information . . . applicable to purposes of public improvement and utility'. With a network of collectors and observers scattered over the country, the Society, in the person of George Bellas Greenough (1778-1855), became the central repository for geological facts. It was intended that these facts would be arranged with Baconian simplicity to illustrate the mineral history of the British Isles and would lead to the development of Britain's 'native riches and internal resources'. Although *Geological Inquiries* did not mention the acquisition of specimens, many members, both in and out of London, responded to the appeal by sending rocks and minerals up to London. The earliest recorded donation came from Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820) who, on 5 February 1808, gave plans, a section and specimens from St Anthon's Coal Mine near Newcastle. With Dr Babington's offer of some cabinets for the receipt of specimens, the Museum of the Geological Society was in being².

The Geological Society's Museum was by no means the only such collection in London. Foremost among the museums of the day was the British Museum, founded 1753, which already housed the Brander Collection of fossils and the Greville and Hatchett mineral collections. However the combination of unsympathetic Trustees and unmotivated Keepers meant that science remained at a low ebb at the museum until the reforms initiated by the Select Committee enquiry of 1835-1836 (Gunther, 1980). Of the colleges and learned societies in London at the time, the Royal Society had given its one-time museum to the British Museum in 1781 and the Linnean Society was starting to accumulate a very miscellaneous collection which did include a number of fossils. The Royal College of Surgeons had a fine collection of fossils based on that of John Hunter (1728-1793), which was looked after by its conservator William Clift (1775-1849) and the Royal Institution was building up a mineral collection under the curatorship of Humphrey Davy (Brande, 1816). Among the museums dedicated to public display rather than to scientific research were Edward Donovan's London Museum and Institute of Natural History (sold at auction in 1818), and William Bullock's London Museum of Natural History (sold at auction in 1819) (Murray, 1904).

The founders of the Geological Society presumably believed that none of these museums would serve the needs of their members, and that a museum of their own was the only answer. Its distinctive features were that it would be for members and their guests only, that specimens would be available for loan by members, and that it should be useful both to beginners and accomplished geologists. A further feature was that the Society set out to gather together a comprehensive collection. The museum was not simply intended to represent the activities of members, but was to display the entire range of geological phenomena.

With such ambitious plans, it is not surprising that early in 1809 the Society found it necessary to take a lease on part of a house in the Garden Court, Temple, where the still small Museum was laid out for the first time. Collections, large and small, poured in. Of the founders, Greenough, Babington and James Franck (ob 1843) were early donors, while Thomas Meade of Chatley, Joseph Herbert of Bristol and Alexander Jaffray of Newcastle were among the first of the Honorary Members to respond to their letter of appeal. Council set up a Committee of Arrangement in 1810 to take charge of the growing mineral collection. Leonard Horner (1785-1854), one of the secretaries, seems to have been the most enthusiastic member, and the catalogue that they drew up is partly in his hand³. The Committee had definite ideas about the sort of specimens they were prepared to accept. They cut Colonel Ninian Imrie's Grampian rocks down to size, and then left Council to face his outraged protests⁴. They followed the arrangement that

Davy used at the Royal Institution, subdividing the British specimens by counties and the foreign ones by country. The only collection retained as a separate entity was the suite of rocks from Freyberg illustrating the Wernerian system, which had been presented by J. H. Vivian (1785–1855) in 1808⁵. Both security and conservation were addressed by Council in the first few years of the Museum, with the provision of locked cabinets for special specimens and the regulation that specimens should be touched as little as possible, and then only by their edges, 'in order that the external characters of the specimens may be preserved from injury'⁶.

The Webster Era

The Society had moved to a slightly larger house, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1810 (Woodward, 1907: 32), but still there was not enough space. New acquisitions piled up on the floor while the existing collection was still being catalogued, throwing everything into confusion. Great gaps were left in the catalogue to be filled in later when there was more time, but disorder always seemed to increase. Clearly there was too much work for the honorary officers, and a paid member of staff was the only solution. So it was that in June 1812 Horner, supported by Greenough, proposed that Thomas Webster (1773–1844) should be appointed to the new post of Keeper of the Museum⁷. Webster had studied architecture as a young man, and had been Clerk of Works to the Royal Institution from 1799 to 1802 (Edwards, 1971). He had joined the Society in 1809 and was Secretary to the Committee of Maps, as well as a contributor to meetings and the *Transactions*. He was appointed to superintend the Library and Museum, to act as secretary to the committees, to draw illustrations for meetings, to make fair copies of the minutes and abstracts of papers, and to assist the honorary secretaries as required. All these multifarious duties were to be carried out in just three days a week, for an annual salary of £100⁸.

Webster was Keeper of the Museum for fifteen years (Woodward, 1907: 47). His achievements can be seen in the great Waste Book in which he recorded the steady influx of specimens⁹, and in the beginnings of his British catalogue¹⁰. On the whole, however, his keepership was an unhappy one, both for himself and the Society. He arrived at a time when the early emphasis on mineralogy and utility, favoured by men such as William Babington, Count de Bournon (1751–1825) and William Phillips, was giving way to the much more academic interest in the structure and composition of the Earth favoured by Greenough, Horner and others. At the same time there were signs of a split between those who believed that the identification of strata using fossils was the most important task for a geologist, and those who thought that the succession and structure of rock layers were of more fundamental interest (Miller, 1986). Webster found himself in between warring factions, and he was unable to cope. He felt he was being attacked on every side, with Greenough being particularly dangerous. He was overwhelmed with the work load and also with what he perceived as an atmosphere of bitterness and dishonesty, and was severely ill for at least two long spells. He summed up the Society's officers as 'a bad lot' (Challinor 1961–4, letters 2, 9, 17).

Certainly Webster got a bad press from the officers. The annual reports of Council continued to emphasise the imperfections of the collection, without giving the Keeper any words of praise. In 1817 he was elected a member of Council which, as Lyell recalled years later, was awkward, seeing that he was also a paid employee¹¹. In 1819 he was elected one of the Honorary Secretaries and, as Greenough noted, 'from this period Webster gave little heed to the collections'¹². In 1826 Lyell described him as taking a 'passive lethargic part' in the Society's affairs¹³.

Although styled 'Keeper', Webster's position was in fact a lowly one, at least on paper.

Regulations laid down in 1813 stipulated that, while the Keeper was to unpack, number and label specimens with donor and locality details, it was the responsibility of the Committee of Arrangement to name, describe, and catalogue them. Once this was completed the donation would be announced at a meeting and displayed, before being handed back to the Keeper to be put away¹⁴. It is no wonder that his work was described as being more fitted for a clerk than one of his superior merits (Challinor 1961-4, letter 36).

In 1813 the 'academic' faction moved a resolution in Council to have the British collection arranged into stratigraphic order. The previous geographical arrangement now seemed static and unadventurous. By attempting to arrange specimens in their natural order, it was hoped that the Museum would be at the forefront of geological research and endeavour. Although many parts of Britain were imperfectly known, mistakes in the arrangement were thought likely to attract criticism and discussion, and thus make the collection more interesting and useful. The announcement of this change emphasised that the arrangement would be independent of hypothetical views of origin and time of formation, but the fact was that, by the arrangement of its Museum, the society found itself forced to take sides in many disputes¹⁵. A start was made on reorganising the British collection along these very Smithian lines, although it was to be many years before it was anything like complete. A catalogue survives for the uppermost subdivisions¹⁶.

By 1819 the Museum contained about 16,000 registered specimens arranged in five separate collections: simple minerals and rocks arranged systematically; British rocks and fossils, the English mostly arranged stratigraphically and the Scottish and Irish by county; foreign rocks and fossils arranged by country; volcanic productions; and organic remains arranged systematically, together with some recent shells. In his address to Council towards the end of the year, Greenough expressed pride that a useful start had been made on this, one of the society's most important objectives. He stressed the importance of the collection both to help the researches of the proficient and to help educate the beginners. In spite of the new arrangement, he saw the Society's Museum as a source of unbiased facts which could be called on to illustrate the disputed areas of geology. However he had harsh words for the state of the collection behind the scenes, where 80 casks of unregistered foreign specimens lay in a damp basement, their labels rotting and their pyrite decayed¹⁷. In a manuscript note he was even more forthright:

This habit of exposing to destruction objects which have been given to us to preserve & of rendering inaccessible what we have received . . . is unfair to the donors & discreditable to the Society. If to form a collection be one of the main aims of our association the specimens should be at least in the dry & not in casks but cabinets. Specimens that are useless are worse than useless, they are a care, an incumbrance & a disgrace¹⁸.

By this date, Greenough was the only one of the leaders of the Society who still believed in the existence of unbiased facts. The original Baconian empiricism had been largely discredited, and replaced by a somewhat more sophisticated understanding of the relations between observation, preconception and theory. This had led to a reassessment of the role of the Honorary members, as it was realised that their observations would be of little use unless informed by a sound understanding of geology (Laudan, 1977).

In 1827 a Committee of Council considered the domestic establishment of the Society and recommended that a married couple should live in as housekeepers, aided by a manservant, and that there should be a Curator responsible for the Museum. No mention was made of the need for a librarian or for an editor. The Committee suggested that Webster be offered this remodelled post. It was unfortunate for Webster that, just

before the next Council meeting, the Clerk absconded with the sum of £63. Council held Webster partly to blame for the incident, and required him to pay half the money from his own resources. Whether or not this influenced them, Council did not appoint Webster as Curator, and he left on 1 July 1827¹⁹.

William Lonsdale, Curator

The man eventually appointed to fill the post was William Lonsdale (1794–1871) (Woodward, 1907: 125), who was a survivor of the battles of Salamanca and Waterloo and who had been Curator to the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution in Bath from 1825 to 1829 (Torrens, 1975). Lonsdale had mapped the Jurassic rocks around Bath during his residence in the city, and had read a Smithian paper to the Society in February 1829 (Lonsdale 1829). William Fitton (1780–1861) lobbied hard on his behalf, and he was appointed Curator and Librarian in 1829. Lyell gave his reactions to Lonsdale's arrival to Mantell:

Lonsdale is installed & a glorious reform will be made by him. Webster of course will throw himself into the Thames when he understands that £200 a year are to be given to an alter Webster out of which however L is to find his clerk. He has that humility of character about him that I fear not him being above the plan. He is not to be like Webster a member of Council. . .²⁰

Like Webster, Lonsdale had to deal with the Library, prepare illustrations for the meeting room, write abstracts of papers for the Proceedings, and keep the accounts, as well as take charge of the Museum. He was, however, employed for a full five days a week, at a salary of £200 a year²¹.

Lonsdale was a great success. He put in long hours at the museum, often working far into the night and right through his holidays, cleaning and labelling specimens in his characteristically neat hand. He was able to identify most invertebrate groups, and was an acknowledged expert on corals. He was given much more scientific responsibility than Webster ever had, and, through his voluminous correspondence, turned the society into a centre for geological information of all kinds²². As far as can be told from the surviving documents, he was of one mind with the officers.

With the coming of Lonsdale, a standing Museum Committee was established for the first time. This was a group of three or four prominent members who inspected the Museum each year and reported on its state to the Annual General Meeting. These reports frequently included recommendations for the better management of the Museum, which were normally accepted without question at the Annual Meeting. As membership of the committee changed each year, and as few members took the trouble to read back far into the minutes, it is not surprising that over the years all sorts of contradictory decisions on both policy and method were made. While in many endeavours a regular supply of 'new blood' is an advantage, for the Museum it meant that many jobs were started, but few were finished before the Museum Committee changed tack.

By 1828 the house in Bedford Street was too small, and the Society was able to move into rooms in Somerset House, granted to them by the government. Greenough did a lot of the preliminary tidying and packing, but Lonsdale was responsible for the new arrangement. Five years later he had to move the whole Museum again, when new rooms were provided, and a more spacious display was possible.

Lonsdale's routine work would have been to deal with the fifty or so collections donated each year. The specimens would be unwrapped and compared with any list provided by the donor. The collection would be entered into the donations book and

displayed at an appropriate evening meeting.²³ Specimens would next be labelled with locality and donor and the donation would further be recorded in the minutes of the evening meeting and, eventually, in the *Transactions*. The specimens would then be placed on the shelves, where they would wait, perhaps for years, before being identified and catalogued in detail. The waste book bears few if any entries in Lonsdale's hand, so it appears that he did not have any general registering or numbering system in operation.

On top of this came the projects decided on by the Museum Committee. These included the reordering of the mineral collection according to Phillips' *Introduction to mineralogy* (1823), the reordering of the Scottish collection into a stratigraphic arrangement, and the stratigraphic arrangement of the newly-described Silurian rocks of Britain. Whatever demands were put upon him, Lonsdale fulfilled. At the same time he was cataloguing the library, editing the *Transactions*, and carrying out his voluminous correspondence with fellows all over the world. Although they recognised imperfections, the Museum Committee reported on the 'excellent state of preservation of the whole museum', and commented on the 'unwearied zeal and discriminating skill displayed by the Curator' (Museum Committee, 1836).

From Lonsdale to Horner

This happy situation did not last. In 1836 Lonsdale's health broke down from overwork, and the Museum did not recover for some thirty years. He was relieved of the curatorship and allowed to devote his remaining energy to the Society's Library and publications. Between 1839 and 1848 no fewer than five curators had a hand in running the Museum. First came Searles V. Wood (1798-1880), who made a great effort with the British Tertiary collection; next came Samuel P. Woodward (1821-1865) as sub-curator, with Lonsdale back in nominal charge (Woodward, 1907: 126). When Lonsdale finally retired in 1842, six candidates applied for the post. One, Edward Charlesworth (1813-1893), was declared ineligible by the Council, reputedly on account of his ill-temper (Burkhardt & Smith, 1986: 345). This led to an acrimonious flurry of pamphlets and petitions, a Special General Meeting, and the near-resignation of Greenough. In the end Edward Forbes (1815-1854) was selected, and devoted his energies to the Lower Cretaceous (Forbes, 1845). He in his turn resigned in 1844 on being appointed to the Geological Survey, and David T. Ansted (1814-1880) was appointed Vice-Secretary with responsibility for the Museum. The next Curator was James de C. Sowerby (1787-1871), who rearranged part of the British Upper Palaeozoic, before resigning himself in 1848. All of these five were able geologists who came in with energy and determination, but their short lengths of service, together with the regular turnover of Officers and Museum Committee meant that there was no continuity of purpose. Schemes of arrangement and cataloguing were started, but long before they were completed some new initiative was under way. There were so many conflicting resolutions scattered through the Council minutes that it was hard for anyone to discover just what was really intended for the Museum.

Towards the end of 1845 the suggestion was made that the Society could no longer cope with its Museum, and that some radical action was needed. A Special Committee was appointed to consider the future of the Museum, 'bearing in mind the Geological Society's limited resources'. The Committee found a Museum of perhaps 40,000 specimens in 1700 drawers and a large number of packing cases, divided into six collections, which was each year slipping a little further into confusion and disuse. The question they faced was: can the Society cope with both the British and Foreign collections, and if not then which one should go? One viewpoint was put to the Committee by Lonsdale, who supported the British Collection on the grounds of its great

scientific value, its potential for completeness, and its appeal for visiting foreigners. Forbes, on the other hand, pointed out that the British Collection merely duplicated the one then being formed at the Museum of Economic Geology in Craig's Court, and recommended that the Society should concentrate its efforts on the Foreign Collection. The Committee produced a long report, full of interesting historical material, but short on firm recommendations. They did suggest that rock and mineral specimens could be reduced in number, and that large fossil bones might be transferred somewhere else, but they had no radical solution to the problems the Society faced in caring for its Museum (Museum Committee, 1848)²⁴.

Through the 1850s a succession of small but useful jobs were taken on by T. Rupert Jones, who was Curator from 1850 to 1862, with the assistance of Fellows such as S. P. Pratt, J. W. Salter, W. W. Whitaker and H. D. Rodgers. Accessions were incorporated and some naming was done. A large and extra-illustrated copy of Morris' *Catalogue of British Fossils* (1843) was prepared by Leonard Horner for use in the Lower Museum in 1855²⁵.

In 1859 yet another Special Museum Committee was set up with the task of bringing the Museum into order. Leonard Horner was the convener and most active member, and over the following five years he was to bring the Museum back to the sort of state it had been in under William Lonsdale²⁶. During their first year of activity Horner organised and catalogued the collection of typical rocks²⁷, and examined the collection of simple minerals and arranged them according to Phillips' *Introduction to Mineralogy* (1837)²⁸; Joseph Prestwich produced a scheme for dealing with the foreign Tertiaries²⁹; and S. P. Woodward named and catalogued the collection of recent shells³⁰.

This was only a start. In their report for 1859, the Committee sent out a call to action, restating the belief that the success of the Society 'in promoting and extending geological knowledge' depended on the Museum and its availability (Museum Committee, 1860). A thorough examination the following year revealed that, although the smaller collections were now adequately curated, and the British Collection was not getting any worse, the Foreign Collection was in a terrible state. The consensus of opinion by this date was that this neglected Foreign Collection was clearly the most important element in the Society's Museum, and that the British one was indeed largely duplicated in Jermyn Street. Leonard Horner, who became President in 1860, was indefatigable, returning to the task that he had started so ably more than fifty years before. He worked long hours in the Museum, working his way right through the huge Foreign Collection, checking its geographical subdivision, and setting each national collection into stratigraphic order. As he went through he removed and discarded large numbers of rock specimens and weeded out duplicate fossils. He produced a catalogue of the European Collection³¹, a stratigraphical index to the whole Foreign Collection³², and a list of the papers published by the Society with references to relevant specimens in the Museum. Never before had the Society had anyone with the knowledge and single-mindedness to complete a reorganisation of this sort. Small wonder that the Report of the Museum Committee for 1863 referred to 'the unremitting zeal and continuous labour bestowed upon the re-arrangement of the Society's collections by Mr Horner' (Museum Committee, 1864).

The late 1860s mark the second high point in the Museum's history. The collection was clean, orderly and reasonably accessible. There was a continuous programme of identification of fossils by Fellows such as P. Martin Duncan (1821-1891) and Ralph Tate (1840-1901) proceeding at a rate of about 50 drawers a year. Gaps in the Foreign Collection were brought to the notice of fellows in the hope that they would be filled, but over much of its range the collections were thought to be thoroughly representative.

Decay and Dispersal

This happy state of affairs did not survive long after Horner's death. In 1869 the Council, under the presidency of T. H. Huxley (1825-1895), Palaeontologist at the Museum of Practical Geology, decided to abandon attempts to build a comprehensive collection. It decided that in future only specimens directly related to papers read to the Society would be accepted, and the suggestion was made that the whole museum might be reorganised yet again, to bring donated collections back together³³. This was a complete reversal of the society's 60 year-long attempt to build a collection rather than just accept donations. In fact the edict had the result of more or less halting donations of any kind, and from this date papers read at ordinary meetings were often accompanied by the loan of specimens for display, but rarely by their gift. The move to Burlington House in 1874 (Woodward, 1907: 248) was the spur for a thorough weed out of duplicates and the production of a new shelf list of the British Collection³⁴. Bernard B. Woodward (1853-1930) was employed to oversee the move, and to cope with the arrangement of the Museum in its new home (Anon, 1876). After Woodward's resignation in 1876 the collection received only minimal care and maintenance until 1891. In this year C. D. Sherborn (1861-1942) started to clean, label and register type and other important specimens. He had worked through the 1000 or so drawers of the British Collection by 1894, and the 750 drawers of the foreign Collection by 1900, producing a new register of nearly 15,000 important specimens³⁵.

There was by now a strong faction in the Society who believed that the Museum should go. On 20 November 1895 Council accepted that a large proportion of the Museum should go to the National Collection, and the offer was accepted in principle by the Trustees of the British Museum, but the decision was postponed indefinitely after a Special General Meeting the following year³⁶. In 1901 a group of palaeontologists, including F. A. Bather (1863-1936) of the British Museum (Natural History) and F. L. Kitchin (1870-1934) of the Geological Survey, called a Special General Meeting to try to force Council to take better care of the Museum (Anon, 1901). Their plan backfired when an amendment, moved by H. H. Howorth, that the collection should be disposed of, was carried by a sizeable majority³⁷. Still nothing was done. Instead, in an extraordinary move, John F. Blake (1839-1906) prepared a shelf list for the whole Museum³⁸, and published, at his own expense, a catalogue of all the type and figured fossils in the Museum, based on Sherborn's register (Blake, 1902). This publication led to a last flurry of interest in the collection, as visitors and requests for loans trebled in number³⁹.

The final act in the drama came at special general meetings held on 25 January and 14 June 1911, when it was resolved that the Museum should be given away and the space used by the Library⁴⁰.

THE FATE OF THE COLLECTIONS

Specimens were disposed of in large numbers throughout the history of the Museum. The Report of the Museum Committee for 1848 documents the sale, donation, exchange and destruction of specimens through the preceding 40 years, as well as the unsuccessful measures taken to avoid the accumulation of masses of worthless material. Only three years later the Committee's report lists 11 institutions that had been given specimens during the year (Museum Committee, 1851). There is no doubt that some, at any rate, of this material must survive in museum collections up and down the country and overseas,

but no attempt has been made to trace it. On a few occasions valuable material was given away, usually because it took up a lot of space. Thus a large collection of fossils in matrix from Cape of Good Hope sent by A. G. Bain (1797–1864) was given to the British Museum in 1852⁴¹.

In spite of these depredations, there were still tens of thousands of specimens in the Museum when it was finally disposed of in 1911. The Museum was divided into three parts: the British specimens, with a few exceptions, went to the Geological Survey and Museum; the foreign collection, recent shells and some British minerals went to the British Museum (Natural History) (also with a few exceptions, see below); and certain large and decorative specimens remained in Burlington House.

The specimens which were retained in Burlington House were listed in 1911, but at the time of writing have now mostly gone. A number were cleared out of a basement room in the early 1970s, and only a large ichthyosaur skull from Lyme Regis given to the Museum in two parts in 1827 and 1846, and a Pleistocene rhinoceros skull given by Buckland in 1820, remain today.

The collections at the Geological Survey and Museum

In 1911 the Geological Survey and Museum faced the Geological Society across Piccadilly. There were close ties between the two organisations, and all the directors of the Survey had had at least one term as President of the Society. F. L. Kitchin was Chief Palaeontologist, assisted by H. A. Allen (1854–1934) (Flett, 1937). On arrival at the Survey, the rocks were separated from the fossils. The best of the fossils were re-registered over the years in a series of registers, with the prefixes Geol. Soc. Coll., GSa, GSb, GSe and GSD. The register entries totalled nearly 30,000. These specimens were incorporated into the 'type, and stratigraphic' and 'Survey' collections when the Survey moved to the Geological Museum in South Kensington in 1935 (Rushton, 1979). They formed a most important addition to the Survey's collection, and have been used as the basis of taxonomic and stratigraphic research ever since. Many were, and at the time of writing (1990) a few still are, displayed in the regional and fossil exhibitions in the Geological Museum. A typescript list of donors represented in the Geological Society fossil collection was prepared by Adrian Morter in 1972, and is the basis for statements concerning fossils at the British Geological Survey (BGS) in the catalogue that follows. A small number of minerals, including a series from the Isle of Man, were registered in the Mineral Inventory in 1912.

By contrast, the rock collection received no attention. The specimens in it were mostly too small to exhibit and not sufficiently well localised to be useful for research. A register was prepared, but no entries were ever made in it, and the collection remained largely untouched.

The collections at the British Museum (Natural History)

In 1911 the British Museum (Natural History) was situated on Cromwell Road, South Kensington, occupying its present (Waterhouse) building. The BM(NH), too, had close links with the Geological Society, chiefly through Henry Woodward (1832–1921), a former Keeper of Geology, who had been President of the Geological Society from 1894 to 1896. In addition B. B. Woodward (1853–1930), the Museum's Librarian, had been Assistant in the Society's Museum at the time of the move to Burlington House in 1874. The offer of the collections was accepted by the Trustees on the basis of favourable reports by G. T. Prior (1863–1936) and A. Smith Woodward (1864–1944), the Keepers of

Mineralogy and Geology respectively⁴². By the end of October Prior reported that 17,000 rocks and minerals had been brought over from Piccadilly and were housed in the basement⁴³. Dr W. Campbell Smith (1887–1988) subsequently cleared out the unlabelled or otherwise worthless specimens and arranged for the registering of the remainder; the registers were finally completed by 1926 (Smith 1982: 63; Moore, 1982a: 145). A number of British and Irish mineral specimens from the Geological Society were registered (BM1911, 378–743) at this time, even though, on the face of it, these specimens should have gone to the Survey and Museum.

The fossils meanwhile had been transferred from the Society by July 1911, and occupied 750 drawers in the Geology Department. As the palaeontological collection of the BM(NH) were, and indeed still are, taxonomically arranged they were then distributed among the various sections, each of which was responsible for particular fossil groups. Here the best of the specimens were added to the sectional collections.

The collection of recent shells was considered and rejected by the Zoology Department of the BM(NH), and was given to the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff⁴⁴.

As mentioned in the introduction, the move of the Geological Survey to Keyworth led, in 1985, to the surviving Geological Society rock and mineral collections, both foreign and British, being reunited in the British Museum (Natural History). It was the largest single donation of British rocks that the museum has obtained and in the history of the rock collections at the BM(NH) there have only been two previous larger acquisitions. These were the India Museum collections in 1879 (Moore, 1982b) and the foreign specimens of the Geological Society of London in 1911 (Moore, 1982a). In the alphabetical catalogue which follows it was intended to give the BM numbers for the rock collections listed, but from the collection of R. T. W. L. Briccken onwards the collections are unregistered, and only the existence of the specimens in the Mineralogy Department can be recorded.

Many of the documents relating to the Museum were passed to the British Museum (Natural History) along with the specimens. These comprise 22 volumes of registers, shelf lists, accession books, loan books, and collectors' catalogues that are now in the Palaeontology Library of the Natural History Museum, as well as a number of letters from collectors that are distributed through the Mineral Library manuscripts. Details of the most important manuscripts are given in the numbered notes. Other manuscripts, in particular two letterbooks concerning British and Irish acquisitions 1808–1845, remain at the Society.

EDITORIAL CONVENTIONS

The alphabetical index presented in this paper used the printed lists of donations which appeared in the Society's *Transactions* as the primary record for the period 1807 to 1845. Each entry gives the donor's full name and dates, the date of acquisition as it appears in print, except where misprints in the year have been silently corrected (Thackray, 1989). The series and volume number of the *Transactions* are cited, together with a descriptive entry which is transcribed from the printed version with the following alterations: the words 'specimen of', 'a collection of' and 'a series of' are often omitted, and capitalisation has been modernised. All misspellings and inconsistencies should be understood as being 'sic'. Incorrect or incomplete locality names may be followed by an editorial insertion in square brackets. Where further information about the donations has been gleaned from another source, such as the manuscript minute books, catalogues or correspondence, this will appear within \circ . Where the specimens were presented in

conjunction with the reading of a paper, this is referred to at this point. Notes on the survival of specimens or relevant letters and catalogues appear in *italic*. Where the *Transactions* entry has been repeated in the *Proceedings* this is noted.

For the period 1846 to 1911 the *Quarterly Journal* is used as the primary source. The same conventions are used as above, but it should be noted that, as with the *Proceedings*, the date quoted is that of the Annual General Meeting, and will be up to a year later than the date of the donation.

Catalogue entries are also given for items which are noted in the Society's manuscript minute books, the Waste Book, donations books or in Society correspondence, but which do not appear in the printed donation lists. These are given the reference 'MS only'. Catalogue entries are also given based on a number of rocks in the BM(NH) collections, and fossils in Adrian Morter's list for the Geological Survey, which cannot be related to any recorded donation.

NOTES

Abbreviations used for manuscript repositories are as follows:

- ATL – Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.
- CUL – Department of Manuscripts, Cambridge University Library.
- GSL – Archives of the Geological Society, London.
- NHMA – Archives of the British Museum (Natural History).
- NHMP – Palaeontology/Mineralogy Library of the British Museum (Natural History).
- UCL – Department of Manuscripts, University College, London.

¹ Factual statements not otherwise supported by a reference are based on a study of the Council Minutes and Minutes of Ordinary Meetings in the archives of the Geological Society. Most of the events are referred to in the standard history of the Society (Woodward, 1907)

² Minutes of Ordinary Meeting, 1 January 1808, GSL OM1/1 p. 13

³ *Museum Catalogue – minerals, 1808–[1811]*. A register of specimens 222–1068, giving register number, description, donor and location. Nos. 222–484 are in the hand of Leonard Horner; Nos. 485–1068 are by an unidentified writer, possibly Henry Warburton. NHMP Mss GEO.

⁴ Minutes of Council Meeting, 11 March 1812, GSL CM1/1 p. 34.

⁵ This collection was transferred to the then BM(NH) from the Geological Society with the foreign specimens in 1911. It is now BM1911,1167 (Bishop *et al* 1971: 64, and Moore, 1982a).

⁶ Minutes of Council Meetings 14 June 1810 and 13 May 1812, GSL CM1/1, pp. 3, 37.

⁷ Report of Council to the General Meeting, 5 February 1813, GSL CM6/1, p. 49.

⁸ Minutes of Council Meeting, 24 June 1812, GSL CM1/1 p. 40.

⁹ *Waste book* [1813–1826, 1845–1847]. A register of specimens, 2757–2887 and 6000–25,588, giving register number, description and location of individual specimens in some places, very brief summaries for whole collections in others. Most of nos. 2757–2887 and 6000–23,476 are in the hand of Thomas Webster; 23,600 to 25,588 are in the hand of J. de C. Sowerby. NHMP Mss GEO.

¹⁰ *Museum Catalogue Alluvium – Lias* [after 1815–c.1825]. A list of part of the British collection arranged in stratigraphic order. This catalogue was presumably compiled by Webster but does not appear to be in his hand. NHMP Mss GEO.

¹¹ C. Lyell to G. A. Mantell, 20 April 1829, Mantell Papers, ATL.

¹² *Documents relating to the Museum of the Geological Society*, p. 30, Greenough papers, UCL, 5/2.

¹³ C. Lyell to G. A. Mantell, 22 June 1826, Mantell papers, ATL.

¹⁴ Minutes of Council Meeting, 21 May 1813, GSL CM1/1 p. 58.

¹⁵ Report of Council to the General Meeting, 4 February 1814, GSL CM6/1, p. 73.

¹⁶ Catalogue cited in note 9.

¹⁷ President's address to Council, 3 December 1819, GSL CM1/1 p. 355.

¹⁸ *Documents relating to the Museum of the Geological Society*, p. 25, Greenough papers, UCL 5/2.

¹⁹ Minutes of Council Meetings 19 March and 9 June 1827, GSL CM1/2, pp. 140, 150.

²⁰ C. Lyell to G. A. Mantell, 20 April 1829, Mantell Papers, ATL.

²¹ Minutes of Council 18 April 1829, GSL GM1/2, p. 304.

²² Lonsdale's correspondence is contained in the Secretaries' Letterbooks, 1834-1842, GSL LRI/1-7.

²³ Museum donations books for 1836-1838 and for 1847-1911 are preserved. NHMP Mss GEO.

²⁴ Two versions of the report were printed for the use of Council in 1848, one of 24pp, and the other, later version of 28pp. There are copies of these in the Greenough papers, UCL, box 13. A much abbreviated version was printed in the *Proceedings* (Museum Committee 1848). See also *Remarks on Report of the Committee on Foreign Museum as presented to Council 3 Jan 1849*, Greenough Papers, UCL, 5/5.

²⁵ This copy, expanded to fill three folio volumes is at GSL, LDGSL 26.

²⁶ Museum Committee Minute Book, 1859-1862, GSL COM/Mu1

²⁷ *Typical collection of rocks - catalogue, 1859*. A catalogue of specimens 1-1214 giving catalogue number, name, location, locality and donor, with full notes on facing pages. The catalogue was compiled and written by Leonard Horner; the preface is signed November 1859. NHMP Mss GEO.

²⁸ An interleaved and annotated copy of the book is at GSL, LDGSL 23.

²⁹ *A brief report regarding the arrangement of the foreign Tertiary collection*, by J. Prestwich, 1859, GSL COM/Mu6.

³⁰ *Recent shells - bivalves, 1859* and *Recent shells - univalves, 1859*. A catalogue by S. P. Woodward, arranged on the same plan as his *Manual of the Mollusca* (1851-1856). NHMP Mss GEO.

³¹ *Foreign collections - North and South America, West Indies, Australasia, Islands of the Pacific. c.1862* and *Register of foreign collections, Europe, Asia etc. c.1862*. Lists of collections in the Museum are given for each of the main geographical subdivisions, together with a reference to the cabinet and drawers in which they may be found. The European register has shelf lists of identified fossils tipped in at the back. The lists were compiled and written by Leonard Horner, who also wrote an introduction giving his scheme for arranging the collections. NHMP Mss GEO.

³² *Register of Foreign Collection, Stratigraphic arrangement, c.1862*. This catalogue divides the foreign collections into 23 stratigraphic subdivisions, and lists locality, number of specimens, and location within the museum for each one. It is mostly in Horner's hand. NHMP Mss GEO.

³³ Minutes of Council Meeting, 9 December 1868, GSL CM1/9, p. 392

³⁴ *Museum catalogue - English, 1873-1874*. A detailed shelf list of the British collection compiled by T. R. Jones and B. B. Woodward in preparation for the move of the Museum to Burlington House. It gives location, description, references and comments. NHMP Mss GEO.

³⁵ *Museum catalogue - British collection in Tert - Trias, 1890-1900; Collection register of Sharp collection and missing types, 1890-1900; Collection register Vol III foreign,*

1890–1900; and *Collection register Vol IV foreign, 1890–1900*. This is the register of type and historic specimens prepared by C. D. Sherborn between 1890 and 1900. The four volumes contain, respectively, nos. 1–4056, 4957–7886, 7887–12249 and 12250–14489. NHMP Mss GEO.

³⁶ Minutes of Council Meeting 20 November 1895, GSL CM1/14, p. 86; Minutes of Trustees Meetings, 25 January and 26 June 1896, NHMA DF900.

³⁷ Proceedings of Special Meeting, 27 March 1901, were published in *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, 57, xcii.

³⁸ *Blake – ms catalogue of types etc. c.1905*. This volume comprises a complete shelf list of all the cabinets in the Museum with a rough indication of their contents, and lists of authors whose papers are illustrated by specimens in the Museum. It was compiled by J. F. Blake, NHMP Mss GEO.

³⁹ *List of specimens borrowed from the Museum, 1843–1911*. This loans register covers both library books and museum specimens, NHMP Mss GEO.

⁴⁰ Minutes of Special General Meetings, 25 January and 14 June 1911, GSL COM/Mu3.

⁴¹ Minutes of Trustees Meeting, 14 August 1852, British Museum Archives CE3.

⁴² NHMA DF1000/94/1454, 14 May 1911 and /1409, 22 May 1911.

⁴³ NHMA DF1000/95/2843, 21 October 1911.

⁴⁴ NHMA DF1000/94/1974, 19 July 1911.

AN ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE OF BRITISH AND IRISH ACCESSIONS TO THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S MUSEUM, WITH A NOTE OF THE SURVIVING SPECIMENS

Adam, John, [M.D. Later of Calcutta]

18 April 1817 TGS(1) 4 Specimens found on the Strathmore Estate, Parish of Eassie, Forfarshire (*Letter extant of 21 April 1817, GSL Mus1/200*)

Acton, Mrs Stackhouse

There are believed to be Silurian fossils at BGS

Aikin, Arthur (1773–1854)

1 March 1811 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from Shropshire in illustration of Mr Aikin's account of the great coal-field of that county (Aikin, 1811).

5 April 1811 'MS only' Specimens from the coal district of Shropshire

6 December 1811 TGS(1) 2 Witherite from Shropshire <nr Shrewsbury>*

3 April 1812 TGS(1) 2 Garnet rock from Huntly, in Banffshire*

3 April 1812 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from the Paris mine, in Angelsea

17 April 1812 TGS(1) 2 Fibrous rock salt from Northwich [Cheshire]

20 November 1812 TGS(1) 2 Coal and greenstone from Walsall, in Staffordshire (Aikin, 1816)

5 May 1815 TGS(1) 3 Freshwater shells from a gravel-pit <at the depth of 3 or 4 feet> in Moorfields [London]

15 March 1816 TGS(1) 3 Specimens from Litchfield [Staffordshire, to illustrate a paper by Aikin (1817)]

2 April 1816 TGS(1) 3 Fossil shells from Blackdown [Dorset]*

6 October 1817. A specimen of selenite from Ely, Cambridgeshire*

5 February 1819 TGS(1) 5 Fossils from the Highgate tunnel [London]

- 26 January 1822 TGS(2) 1 Chert from Halkin Hill, Flintshire (used for mill stones)
 21 January 1824 TGS(2) 2 Impression of a leaf in coal shale from Welbach Colliery, near Shrewsbury
 29 June 1824 TGS(2) 2 Magnesian Limestone from Mansfield, Nottinghamshire
 12 June 1826 TGS(2) 2 and 16 February 1827 PGS 1 p. 15 Specimens from Cader Idris, north Wales (Aikin, 1827)
 25 January 1832 TGS(2) 3 Specimens of coal from south Wales and Staffordshire (*Undated letter extant, GSL Mus1/191*)

* *The one-tine Geological Society Museum specimen of garnet is now in the Department of Mineralogy, British Museum (Natural History) numbered BM1911,602; and the Shropshire witherite specimen (from Minsterley, Shropshire) is BM1911,590. The selenite specimen is now BM1911,617. A specimen of chalcopyrite from the Parys Mine, Anglesey, attributable to A. Aikin (now BM1911,622) is recorded as having been given to the Geological Society 'before 1818'. The fossiliferous sandstone from Blackdown is now BM1985, P48.*

There are believed to be Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Alexander, Captain Henry, Royal Staff Corps [FGS]

- 15 February 1839 PGS 3 p. 46 Fossils from the Crag near Southwold [Suffolk]
 26 February 1839 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 3 p. 194 Bones from the Crag of Easton and Bulchamp pit, Suffolk (*Letter of H. Alexander to W. Lonsdale, 5 January 1839, GSL LR4/105*)
 21 February 1840 PGS 3 p. 195 Shells from the Coralline Crag at Gedgrove and a slab of Coralline Crag from Sudbourne; cast of a mastodon's tooth dredged up off Easton in June 1839 [all in Suffolk] (*Letters, H. Alexander to W. Lonsdale, 24 February and 17 September 1839, GSL Mus2/49,50*)
 21 February 1855 QJGS 11 Flints with fish-remains from Norfolk (Alexander, 1854)
Tertiary and Quaternary fossils at BGS.

Allan, Thomas (1777–1833)

- 7 June 1811 TGS(1) 1 Specimen from the neighbourhood of Harrogate [Yorkshire]
 5 November 1813 TGS(1) 2 Specimens of zeolitic amygdaloid from Ferroe (having marks of igneous fusion) [Faeroe]
 2 June 1815 TGS(1) 3 Concretions found in a clay pit at Erith, Kent
 16 January 1818 TGS(1) 5 Siliceous casts of perforations in a belemnite
 13 July 1821 TGS(2) 1 Siliceous casts of perforations in belemnites
 23 February 1822 TGS(2) 1 Coal, showing a fibrous structure, from the neighbourhood of Dunfermling [Dunfermline, Scotland]

Allen, Elliston (1780–1838)

- 23 May 1836 TGS(2) 5 Remains of the elephant, &c, from Bollingdon [Ballingdon] Hill, Essex (*Letter, 13 June 1836, GSL LR2/44.*)

Allen, T.

White Limestone from County Antrim at BGS

Allies, Jabez (d.1856)

- 1837 'MS only' Fossil plants from Bickmarsh, [Warwickshire] (*Letter, J. Lindley to W. Lonsdale, [1837], GSL Mus 2/14*)
Liassic fossils at BGS.

Ansted, David Thomas (1814–1880)

- 15 February 1850 QJGS 6 Two specimens of *Gorgonia keuperi* from the Keuper Sandstone of Leicester
Triassic and Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Anstice, Robert (1757–1845)

1 Sept 1816 TGS(1) 4 Specimens accompanying a paper by Anstice [(1821)] <bone and a tooth from the banks of the River Yeo, Somerset>

13 September 1817 TGS(1) 5 Arragonite from a cavern in the Quantock Hills <near Merridge>, Somerset*

17 April 1818 TGS(1) 5 Grauwacke rock in which the cavern in the Quantock hills containing the arragonite is found (*Letter, R. Anstice to C. Stokes, 2 April 1818, GSL Mus1/104*)

4 December 1818 TGS(1) 5 Arragonite from <Old Cleeve Hill>, Somersetshire* (*Letter, R. Anstice to C. Stokes, 9 November 1818, GSL LDGSL28*)

28 May 1820 TGS(1) 5 Black rock from Dublin, with an Entomolithus [a trilobite]

* *The Geological Society Museum specimen of 'aragonite' is now BM1911.583. According to a register annotation in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH), the specimen is, in fact, calcite*

Anstice, William (1781–1850)

20 February 1846 QJGS 2 Shells &c from Coalbrook Dale [Shropshire] illustrating Mr Prestwich paper (Prestwich, 1840) [listed in Wastebook 23600–23727]

Carboniferous fossils at BGS

Anstie, James Overbury (d.1842)

19 February 1830 PGS 1 p. 177 Specimens illustrative of the neighbourhood of Devizes, Wiltshire

16 March 1831 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p.261 Ammonite from Calcareous Grit of Seend, Wiltshire

Apsley, Captain Alexander (d.c.1826)

9 July 1827 TGS(2) 2 & PGS 1 p. 47 Recent shells, fossils and minerals

Carboniferous and Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Ashe, T. [?could be J.]

21 February 1868 QJGS 24 Fossils from the Lingula Flags and the Tremadoc Series [north Wales].

Cambrian fossils at BGS.

Atkinson, William

1 June 1810 TGS(1) 1 Specimens obtained in sinking a well at Twyford, near Acton, Middlesex (*Letter, 31 May 1810, GSL Mus1/46*)

Austen, R. A. C., see Godwin-Austen, R. A. C.

Austin, Major Thomas (1795–1881)

21 February 1840 PGS 3 p.195 Specimens of the rocks from Waterford Haven [Ireland] (Austin, 1839) (*Letter, 26 October 1839, GSL Mus2/85*)

Babbage, Charles (1792–1871)

18 December 1833 TGS(2) 4 & PGS 2 p. 29 Hastings sandstone <with ripple marks>

15 February 1861 QJGS 17 Skull of a cat in stalagmite from a bone-cave in south Devon
Pleistocene fossils at BGS

Babington, William (1756–1833)

3 November 1809 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from a clay-pit near Swanage, Dorsetshire

3 November 1809 TGS(1) 1 Copper and lead ores from Ross Island, in the lake of Killarney [Ireland]

9 November 1820 TGS(1) 5 Rocks from Scilly Island and Ireland

31 July 1822 TGS(1) 5 Portion of a septarium from the London Clay

Babington, W., and G. B. Greenough

4 November 1808 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from Ireland, Scotland and Wales

Bailey, Thomas F.

January 1841 'MS only' gravel from Basford (*Letters to W. Buckland, 25 & 30 Jan 1841, GSL Mus2/56–57*) (Bailey, 1841)

Baillie, John S. [of New Kilpatrick]

26 September 1840 TGS(2) 6 & 19 February 1841 PGS 3 p. 373 Crinoidal and other remains from the neighbourhood of New Kilpatrick [Scotland] (*Letters, J. S. Baillie to W. Lonsdale, 11 August, 30 September and 28 October 1840, GSL Mus2/87–89*)

Baker, John (fl. 1814–1850)

Fossils from the Warminster Greensand exist at BGS

Bakewell, Robert (1768–1843)

6 November 1812 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Leicestershire

Bald, Robert

4 May 1810 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from Clackmananshire illustrative of the stratification of the coal district of that county

Ball, Henry

21 February 1845 PGS 4 p.534 Spongy flint from the Chalk

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Ball, W

June 1843 'MS only' Casts of the remains of a fossil elephant from Kent

Banks, Sir Joseph (1743–1820)

5 February 1808 TGS(1) 1 Specimens of strata from St. Anthon's Colliery, Newcastle upon Tyne [Tyne and Wear]

6 May 1808 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from the sinking of a well at Lord Spencer's, Wimbledon [London]

2 December 1808 TGS(1) 1 Fossil wood from Bedfordshire (*Letter, 20 November 1818, GSL Mus1/30*)

7 April 1809 TGS(1) 1 Fossil shells from the coast of Sussex (*Letters, J. Holloway to J. Banks, 26 November 1808, J. Banks to G. B. Greenough, 4 April 1809, GSL Mus1/151, 185*)

Barnes, Rev. J.

Fossils from the flint gravel of Dorchester, Dorset, exist at BGS

Barrett, M. [of Steeple Ashton]

There are Corallian fossils from Steeple Ashton, Wiltshire, at BGS

Barrett, Lucas (1837–1862)

Fossils from the Gault and Greensand of Cambridge exist at BGS

Bathurst, Charles

25 January 1826 TGS(2) 2 Specimens of part of the Oolite Series

5 January 1827 TGS(2) 2 Cast of an ammonite from the Oolitic Series

6 January 1827 TGS(2) 2 Fossils from the rock above the Fuller's-earth at Nutfield [Surrey]

Bayfield, Thomas Gabriel (1817–1893)

17 February 1843 PGS 4 p. 50 *Caryophyllia centralis* and *Terebratula plicatilis* from the Norwich Chalk

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Beaufort, Captain Francis (1774–1857)

1 June 1838 TGS(2) 5 and 3 p.45 Minerals from Cornwall

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 342 Mass of London Clay with shells from the 'West Rocks', S.E. of Harwich [Essex]

Beche, H. T. De la, see De la Beche, H. T.

Beckett, Henry (d.1876)

16 February 1866 QJGS 22 Two fossil plants from the Coal Measures of Dudley
Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Beckles, Samuel Husband (1814–1890)

20 February 1852 QJGS 8 Specimens of Ornithoidiehnite from the Wealden, and two casts of the same, with a cast and bones of a turkey's foot

20 February 1875 QJGS 31 Footprints of Iguanodon from the Hastings sands
Wealden fossils at BGS.

Belcher, Admiral Sir Edward (1799–1877)

30 September 1833 TGS(2) 2 Wood perforated by a Pholas

Benett, Miss Etheldred (1776–1845)

19 February 1813 TGS(1) 2 Siliceous petrifications from Tisbury, Wiltshire

19 March 1813 TGS(1) 2 Organic remains from Hordwell Cliff, Hampshire (*Letter, G.B. Greenough to L. Horner, 11 March 1813, GSL Mus1/89*)

5 November 1813 TGS(1) 2 Organic remains from Wiltshire, Hampshire and Dorsetshire

18 March 1814 TGS(1) 2 Fossils from English Strata <According to the Waste Book this donation consisted of palaeontological material from (a) Portland, (b) the Chalk Marl, (c) the Chalk and (d) Greensand>

21 March 1815 TGS(1) 3 Specimen of the Elephant Bed, Brentford

21 March 1815 TGS(1) 3 Fossil organic remains from Weymouth

21 March 1815 TGS(1) 3 Fossil shells from Stifford, Essex 7 April 1815 TGS(1) 3 Recent shells

5 May 1815 TGS(1) 3 Organic remains <from Wiltshire> and sulphat [sic] of strontian <from Yate, Gloucestershire>

9 September 1815 TGS(1) 3 Specimens from Chicksgrove Quarry* and Warminster Common [Wiltshire]

15 March 1816 TGS(1) 3 Fossil Alcyonia from Warminster [Wiltshire]

15 March 1816 'MS only' Specimens and a section of Chicksgrove Quarry [Wiltshire]*

21 March 1817 TGS(1) 4 Specimens of the Greensand stratum from Boxham, one mile east of Warminster [Wiltshire]

11 May 1817 TGS(1) 4 Recent shells

3 April 1818 'MS only' Fossil organic remains <mostly from Wiltshire>

1 May 1818 'MS only' Impressions of vegetables on coal shale from Camerton near Bath <Mr Lambert considers the vegetables a Dicksonia>

19 March 1819 TGS(1) 5 Fossils from the Chalk and Greensand <of Wiltshire>

6 June 1819 TGS(1) 5 Fossil fish in chalk

29 October 1819 TGS(1) 5 Specimens <of sandstone and loam> from Chiltern Downs [Chitterne, Wiltshire]

1 May 1820 TGS(1) 5 Fossils and Recent shells

22 March 1821 TGS(1) 5 Fossils from English Strata and Recent shells

11 May 1822 TGS(2) 1 Fossils from Hordwell Cliff and Alum Bay [Hampshire and Isle of Wight]

1 May 1823 TGS(2) 1 Recent crabs and shells

- 28 May 1823 TGS(2) 1 Echinus in Flint, Southfleet [Kent]
 4 April 1824 TGS(2) 2 Fossils from Chalk and Greensand
 5 May 1824 TGS(2) 2 Eschara foliacea from Weymouth [Dorset]
 20 May 1824 TGS(2) 2 Aphrodita aculeata and two Astreae from Swansea [W. Glamorgan]
 7 December 1825 TGS(2) 2 Recent shells
 5 May 1826 TGS(2) 2 Otion Cuvieri, Cineras vittata, and Lepas anatifera, from St Michaels
 5 May 1826 TGS(2) 2 Anodonta Cygneus, Longleat, Wilts
 19 February 1830 PGS 1 p. 178 A fine specimen of Cycadeoidae, a polished Septarium and several fossil and recent shells, from Weymouth [Dorset]
 24 February 1831 TGS(2) 3 Casts of Hamites
 27 April 1831 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p.351 Fossils from Chalk, Greensand and Weymouth Beds
 21 November 1831 TGS(2) 3 Mantellia from Portland [Dorset]
 14 May 1833 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 2 p.28 Fossils from the Chalk of Wiltshire, and silicified wood from the Isle of Portland [Dorset]
 May 1835 TGS(2) 4 and PGS 2 p.341 Silicified wood from the Portland Stone at Chicksgrove, Wilts*
 14 May 1835 TGS(2) 4 and PGS 2 p.341 A fish from the Purbeck Beds (at Ladydown) in the Vale of Wardour [Wiltshire]
 10 June 1835 TGS(2) 4 and PGS 2 p.341 Specimens from the Mountain Limestone near Frome [Somerset]
 14 October 1835 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 2 p.341 Fossils from Blackdown [Devon] and Wiltshire
 27 November 1835 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 2 p.341 Fossils from Blackdown [Devon] and Bognor [W.Sussex]
 21 October 1837 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 2 p.608 Fossil from the Mountain Limestone, the Oolitic and Cretaceous Systems of England (*Letter, 4 August 1837, GSL Mus2/12*)
 21 February 1840 PGS 3 p.195 Tiles from the Forest Marble and Purbeck slate of Ladydown [Wiltshire] (*Letter, 18 October 1839, GSL Mus2/31*)
 19 February 1841 PGS 3 p.373 Bones of Recent mammalia from Portland, and Crinoidal remains from the Mountain Limestone near Frome [Somerset]
 April 1842 TGS(2) 6 and PGS 4 p.49 Fossils from the Mountain Limestone of Whatley, Somerset, the Oolite of Tisbury [Wiltshire], &c.
 1 June 1842 TGS(2) 6 and PGS 4 p.49 Fossils from the Greensand of Farringdon, and the Great Oolite of Cain's Cross, Gloucestershire; and specimens of Apicrinites rotundus (*Letter, 16 April 1842, GSL LDGSL30.*)
 17 February 1843 PGS 4 p.49 Fossils from the Chalk, Upper Greensand and Oxford Clay of Wiltshire [BGS]

* *Twenty five of Miss Bennet's rock specimens, at one-time part of the Geological Society of London Museum, are now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH) numbered BM1985, P50 and illustrate a manuscript section of Chicksgrove Quarry. The Waste Book notes that palaeontological specimens from this locality were given to the Society in March 1814, September 1815 and March 1816.*

A large collection of fossils is held by BGS.

Bennet, the Rt. Hon. Henry Grey (1777–1836)

- 21 February 1812 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Northumberland (Bennet, 1817)
 19 February 1813 TGS(1) 2 Organic remains from Shropshire
 19 March 1813 TGS(1) 2 Specimen of calcareous incrustation found in the pipe of a steam engine

- 31 January 1814 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Northumberland and Roxboroughshire
(and from Cheltenham)
18 March 1814 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Northumberland
10 October 1814 TGS(1) 3 Specimens from Battle in Sussex
18 January 1816 TGS(1) 3 Specimens of native arsenical antimony
5 April 1816 TGS(1) 3 Recent shells
6 June 1817 TGS(1) 4 Fossils from the Stonesfield Slate
6 June 1819 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from Shropshire (and Dudley)
10 May 1820 TGS(1) 5 Specimen of Dudley limestone with an Entomolite [a trilobite]
16 November 1821 'MS only' Specimens from Jersey

Carboniferous, Jurassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary fossils exist at BGS.

Bennet, H. G., Lord Compton & G. B. Greenough

- 3 June 1814 TGS(1) 2 Specimens and organic remains from Stonesfield, Oxfordshire

Bensted, William Harding (1802–1873)

September 1838 'MS only' Lower Greensand sponges from Maidstone, Kent (*Letter W.H. Bensted to W.H. Fitton, 23 September 1838, GSL Mus 2/75*)

17 November 1838 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 3 p.46 Gryphaea sinuata, from the Lower Greensand

21 February 1845 PGS 4 p.534 Fossils from the Kentish Rag, Maidstone [Kent]

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Bentham, Captain J. [52nd Regiment]

23 June 1837 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 2 p. 608 Fossils from the Mountain Limestone in the Isle of Man (*Letter J. Bentham to W. Buckland, 24 May 1837, GSL Mus2/90*)

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Berger, Jean Francois (1779–1833)

2 December 1808 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Westmoreland, Cumberland and Scotland (*Catalogue of various minerals, BMN11P Mss Geo 'Miscellaneous'*)

6 April 1810 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from the counties of Cornwall and Devon* (*Letter, J. Berger to J. Laird 18 March 1810, GSL LDGSL28*. See also under Necker, and Berger (1811a))

1 June 1810 TGS(1) 1 Rocks of the island of Guernsey (*List of minerals, n.d., GSL LDGSL27/15*)

5 April 1811 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from the Isle of Wight, (Berger, 1811b)

19 April 1811 TGS(1) 1 Specimen from Isle of Purbeck and the Isle of Portland (Berger, 1811b)

1 November 1811 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from the Isle of Man (Berger, 1814) (*Catalogue of specimens [from Ireland] BMN11P Mss Geo 'Miscellaneous'*)

* *Some twenty rock specimens from the Geological Society Museum, said to have been collected in the company of L. A. Necker, and illustrating a paper by Berger (1811a), are in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(N11) numbered BM1985,P58. Mineral specimens also exist corresponding to this donation. They are pyrolusite (BM1911,619–20) from Upton Pyne, Devon, and gilbertite (BM1911,621) from Stenna Gwynn, St Stephens, near St Austel, Cornwall.*

Berry, George [of Edinburgh]

2 May 1821 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from Scotland

Bevan, Benjamin

3 December 1813 TGS(1) 2 Strata and organic remains (from central England)

3 June 1814 TGS(1) 2 Fossil belemnites from Bosworth, Leicestershire

There are Jurassic and Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Biggsby, John Jeremiah (1792-1881)

Fossils from Dorset, Devon and near Malvern, Hereford and Worcester exist at BGS

Bilton, Rev. William (1798-1883)

There are fossil plants from north Devon at BGS

Binfield, W. R. [of London]

20 February 1852 QJGS 8 Specimens of corals, Nautilus, ammonites etc., from the Silurian, Lias and Chalk

18 February 1853 QJGS 9 Specimens of Lias rocks from Gloucestershire

17 February 1854 QJGS 10 Fossil plants from the Cotswolds, fossil insects from Lyme Regis and fossils from Cheltenham, &c.

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Messrs W. R., and H. Binfield

17 February 1854 QJGS 10 Fossil insects, plants and shells from the Wealden of Hastings (Binfield & Binfield, 1854)

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Binney, Edward William (1812-1881)

January 1839 'MS only' Columnar-jointed mudstone from near Manchester (*Letter, E. W. Binney to L. Horner, 15 February 1839, GSL Mus 1/197*)

20 February 1863 QJGS 19 Carboniferous rocks from Ayrshire (Binney, 1862)*

* *Eight rock specimens of the Ayrshire material survive in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). Also, eleven rock specimens of Permo-Triassic rocks from the Manchester area, attributable to Binney on the basis of surviving labels, are extant. These are now numbered BM1985.P49 and 1985.P53 respectively.*

Permian and Jurassic fossils are at BGS.

Birkett, Rev. T.

17 January 1838 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 2 p. 608 Vertebra of a Plesiosaurus from Terry's Pit, Hasely Mill, Oxfordshire; with a fragment of a stag's horn from the same locality

The Birmingham Institution

December 1840 TGS(2) 6 Cast of the head of Ichthyosaurus communis, in the Birmingham Institution

Black, Dr James (1788-1867)

Triassic and Coal Measures fossils from Lancashire at BGS

Black, W. T. [Staff-surgeon, London]

28 February 1866 'MS only' Fourteen miscellaneous rock specimens from various localities

Blackburn, Edward Berens (c1788-1839)

31 October 1817 TGS(1) 5 Fossils from the Breadon Hills

Blake, William (1773/4-1852)

4 March 1814 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Petworth [West Sussex] and Mt. Sorrell [Leicestershire]

Bland, Michael (1776/7-1851)

2 April 1819 TGS(1) 5 Calcareous stalactites (found in a vault in Whitbread's brewhouse that has been shut 12 years)

(*Letter, 2 April 1819, GSL Mus1/90*)

Bland, Thomas (d.1889)

18 February 1853 QJGS 9 2 Specimens of Phillipsia from Derbyshire

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Bland, William (1788–1869)

6 May 1841 TGS(2) 6 and PGS 3 p. 620 Remains of the mammoth found in a gravel-pit in the parish of Newington, near Sittingbourne [Kent]

Blandford, William Thomas (1832–1905)

Recent shells at BGS

Blizard, Sir William (1743–1835)

30 April 1833 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 2 p. 28 Part of a basaltic column from the Giant's Causeway [Antrim]

Bogg, Edward (1743–1835)

12 January 1816 TGS(1) 3 Specimens in illustration of Mr Bogg's paper on the strata of Lincolnshire (Bogg, 1816)

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Bonney, F.

15 June 1837 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 2 p. 608 Ammonites lewesiensis, from Shakespeare's Cliff, Dover [Kent]

Bostock, Dr John (1773–1846)

16 June 1823 TGS(2) 1 Pebbles from the bed of clay which covers the New Red Sandstone in the South-West of Lancashire (Bostock, 1826)

6 March 1825 TGS(2) 2 Specimens from the vitrified fort, Craig Phadric, near Inverness, and a specimen from the basaltic columns at Ulva in the Hebrides

16 March 1832 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 427 A slab of Dudley Limestone

Botfield, Sir Thomas (1762–1843)

23 January 1815 TGS(1) 2 Slag from a furnace

5 May 1824 TGS(2) 2 Fossil bones found in the fissures of a sandstone rock at the Hinck's Hay near the Old Park Iron Works, Dawley, Shropshire (They were 150' from the original face of the rock and 22' from the surface)

6 May 1841 TGS(2) 6 & 18 February 1842 PGS 3 p.620 Specimens from the Clee Hill Coalwork, Shropshire

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Bowerbank, James Scott (1797–1877)

21 February 1840 PGS 3 p. 195 Specimens of Venericardia planicosta and of Nummulites from the London Clay (Bowerbank, 1839)

19 February 1841 PGS 3 p. 373 Fossils from Bracklesham Bay [W. Sussex]

15 February 1867 QJGS 23 Slab of Kelloway rock with belemnites; specimen of Crioceraceras bowerbanki

Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Bowman, John Eddowes (1785–1841)

Coal Measure fossils from Bradford at BGS

Braddick, John (c1765–1828)

1 June 1827 TGS(2) 2 and PGS 1 p. 47 Fossil bones of the Hyaena and other animals, found in a cave near Maidstone [Kent]

Pleistocene fossils at BGS.

Brady, Henry Bowman (1835–1891)

16 February 1866 QJGS 22 Siliceous casts of corals from the Carboniferous Limestone near Dublin

Bravender, John (d.1877)

17 February 1860 QJGS 16 Echinidae from the Upper Oolite of Gloucestershire

Breton, Lieut. William Henry (1798/9–1887)

18 February 1860 QJGS 15 Acrodus teeth from the Lias
Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Brickenden, Captain Richard Thomas William Lambart (1809–1900)

21 February 1855 QJGS 11 Slab of stone with footprints, from the Old Red Sandstone of Elgin* [Scotland]

* *Six specimens of boulder clay from Elgin, at one-time part of the Geological Society's Museum and attributable to L. Brickendon on the basis of secondary labels, are now numbered BM1985, P54. There is also a boulder clay and some twenty rock specimens from Linkfield, Elgin, illustrating a paper by Brickenden (1851)*

Bright, Benjamin Heywood (1787–1843)

February 1841 TGS(2) 6 & 18 February 1842 PGS 3 p. 620 Specimens of Meiomite from the Magnesian Limestone Conglomerate of Ham Green [Bristol] (*Letter, 17 February 1841, GSL Mus2/68*)

Bright, E. A.

6 January 1846 'MS only' Calamites pachyderma and other coal plants from Gladwick Colliery, Oldham (Wastebook 23821 etc.)

Bright, Richard (1789–1858)

February 1811 'MS only' Specimens from a vitrified fort in Rossshire, Scotland (*Letter, R. Bright to L. Horner, 15 February 1811, GSL Mus 1/197*)

15 February 1811 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from the neighbourhood of Liverpool

1 November 1811 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from the neighbourhood of Bristol*

* *Four one-time Geological Society Museum rock specimens from the Bristol-Portishead area are now in the Department of Mineralogy, numbered BM 1985, P51. See Bright (1817) and Kark & Moore (1981: 135–6). Triassic and Carboniferous fossils at BGS.*

British Natural History Society

20 February 1852 QJGS 8 24 glazed tablets, containing examples of Eulima, Rissoa, Marginella, and of other genera from the Hampshire Eocene deposits, with lithographs of the same magnified

Tertiary fossils at BGS.

British Natural History Society and Edward Charlesworth

20 February 1852 QJGS 8 74 specimens of fossils from the Barton Beds

Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Brochant de Villiers, Andre Jean Francois Marie (1772–1840), and H. Warburton

26 June 1823 TGS(2) 1 Crystallized sulphate of barytes from Fuller's Earth, Nutfield [Surrey]

Broderip, W. J., Earl of Enniskillen, H. Warburton, R. I. Murchison, Sir P. Egerton and C. Stokes, see under Warburton

Brodie, Peter Bellinger (1815–1897)

January 1842 TGS(2) 6 & 18 February 1842 PGS 3 p. 622 Fossil plants from the Plastic Clay, Bournemouth, Hants (Brodie, 1842) (*Letters from P. B. Brodie to W. Lonsdale, 27 November and 7 December 1841, GSL Mus2/46 98*)

17 February 1843 PGS 4 p. 50 Remains of insects and other fossils from the Lower Lias near Cheltenham

16 February 1849 QJGS 5 Fossils from the Lias and Oolite near Cheltenham

15 February 1850 QJGS 6 Plants from the Keuper Sandstone of Longdon, near Tewkesbury, and of a coral from the Lower Oolite near Cheltenham (Brodie, 1850)

- 17 February 1854 QJGS 10 Specimen of Lias rock with nummulites, from Fretherne Cliff, Gloucestershire
 20 February 1857 QJGS 13 Specimens from the Keuper of Warwickshire
 15 February 1861 QJGS 17 Specimens of corals from the Lias (see also below)
 21 February 1862 QJGS 18 Specimens of corals from the Lias (see also above)
 17 February 1865 QJGS 21 Specimens of *Montlivaltia haimei*, and *Montlivaltia* sp., from the Lower Lias, Warwickshire

Triassic, Jurassic and Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Brodie, W. R. [of Swanage]

- 15 February 1856 QJGS 12 Fossil leaves from Studland, Dorset
Cretaceous and Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Brooke, Charles

- 3 August 1820 TGS(1) 5 Fossil shell from the Lias

Brooke, Henry James (1771–1857)

- 5 November 1817 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from Haldon Hill [Devon]
 20 February 1818 TGS(1) 5 Amethystine quartz, Cornwall
 17 April 1818 TGS(1) 5 Simple minerals*
 14 December 1818 TGS(1) 5 Specimens of simple minerals and rocks (mostly from Scotland)
 16 April 1819 TGS(1) 5 Freshwater and marine Recent shells; Wood and stream tin
 8 January 1820 TGS(1) 5 Simple minerals and fossils (from southern England)
 12 April 1820 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from English strata
 6 April 1827 TGS(2) 2 Fossil coral from Torquay [Devon]

* According to the Department of Mineralogy, records, a specimen of fluorite (now BM1911,553) from Beer Alston, Devon, was donated to the Geological Society in 'January 1818'.

Carboniferous, Jurassic and Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Brooke, H. J. and W. Somerville. See Somerville

Brown, G. H.

- 1 April 1824 'MS only' Specimens brought up in digging a well at Streatham [south London]

Brown, H.

- 26 June 1823 'MS only' Fossil shells from the Crag Pits, Suffolk

Brown, John (1780–1859)

- 17 September 1830 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p.261 Specimens from gravel and from a brickyard near Colechester [Essex]*
 1 November 1835 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 2 p. 342 Specimens from the gravel of Bollingdon [Ballingdon] Hill, Essex* (*Letter J. Brown to W. Lonsdale, 3 November 1835, GSL Mus1/103*)
 17 February 1837 PGS 2 p. 464 Remains of the Elephant, &c. from Bollingdon Hill, Essex (*Letter, J. Brown to W. Lonsdale, 3 May 1836, GSL LR2/123*)
 21 March 1837 TGS(2) 5 Specimens from the Crag of Suffolk (*Letter, J. Brown to W. Lonsdale, 13 March 1837, GSL LR3/29*)
 16 February 1838 PGS 2 p. 607 Specimens from the Crag of Norfolk
 17 February 1843 PGS 4 p. 50 Land and freshwater shells from the Pleistocene deposit at Copford, near Colchester [Essex]*
 15 February 1856 QJGS 12 Fossil freshwater shells from Fisherton, near Salisbury

* Rock specimens from the Geological Society Museum from Copford, attributable on the

basis of original labels to J. Brown, and from Ballingdon, are now in the Department of Mineralogy, numbered 1985.P56. This is probably the material mentioned in Brown (1836: 42–6) and Brown (1852: 84–193).

Cretaceous and Quaternary fossils at BGS.

Brown, Dr

1820s 'MS only' minerals from Scotland (*List of 92 minerals from Scotland, GSL Mus1*)

Bryce, James (1806–1877)

31 December 1873 'MS only' Mesozoic fossils from Skye and Raasay [Scotland]

Buckland, Rev. William (1784–1856), Dean of Westminster from 1845

5 June 1812 TGS(1) 2 Large fossil vertebra from Dry Sandford, Berkshire

23 April 1813 TGS(1) 2 Chalcedony from Charmouth [Dorset]

17 December 1813 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Lauren Hill, Galloway

17 March 1815 TGS(1) 3 Fossil tooth of a crocodile from Stonesfield [Oxfordshire]

21 March 1815 TGS(1) 3 Specimens from Reading [Berkshire]*

21 March 1815 TGS(1) 3 Specimens of English Strata <from the Welsh Borders>

21 March 1815 TGS(1) 3 Specimens from the neighbourhood of Dufton [Cumbria] (Buckland, 1817a)

3 November 1815 TGS(1) 3 Slab of marble from Chudleigh, Devonshire

5 January 1816 TGS(1) 3 Plastic Clay from Reading* (Buckland, 1817b)

1 May 1816 TGS(1) 3 A scarce variety of Lyas, near Lyme [Regis, Dorset]

31 October 1817 TGS(1) 5 Part of a deer's horn found in gravel <pits at Chalham, 1 mile SE of Abingdon, Berks, in May 1817. At the same time and place were found fragments of 14 stags horns and the thigh bone and part of the head of an enormous elephant, also teeth of the deer, horse, ox and other bones; all of which are in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford>

3 April 1818 TGS(1) 5 Fossils from Gibraltar Quarries, Woodstock [Oxfordshire]

1 May 1818 TGS(1) 5 Horns of deer found at Mundesley on the coast of Norfolk

5 June 1818 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from the neighbourhood of Bristol

19 June 1818 TGS(1) 5 Simple minerals

4 December 1818 TGS(1) 5 Specimens of English Strata

14 December 1818 TGS(1) 5 Tufa formed on moss, <Stanton St. John> Oxfordshire

22 December 1818 TGS(1) 5 Chert of the Greensand passing into heliotrope

26 April 1819 TGS(1) 5 Arragonite found in the Inferior Oolite at Osmington [Mills, Dorset]*

9 November 1820 TGS(1) 5 Rhinoceros skull <and thigh bone> from Kings Newnam, near Lawford church, in Warwickshire*

14 May 1821 TGS(1) 5 Ammonite from <the Blue Lyas> Lyme Regis

7 August 1822 TGS(1) 2 Specimen from Lyme, with stems of Pentacrinites

2 March 1824 TGS(2) 2 Specimens from the diluvial gravel at Abingdon [Oxfordshire]

24 April 1824 TGS(2) 2 Fossil shell from the Oxford clay, and a pebble from the diluvial gravel, Oxford

16 December 1824 TGS(2) 2 English rocks (*List of specimens presented by Prof. Buckland, GSL Mus1/123*)

18 February 1825 TGS(2) 2 Specimen of a breccia resembling that of Gibraltar, found in a fissure in the limestone rock at Chudleigh [Devon]

20 February 1825 TGS(2) 2 Specimens of Transition Limestone from Nether Stowey [Somerset]

20 March 1828 TGS(2) 2 & 20 February 1829 PGS 1 p. 106 A pair of antlers of the Irish Stag (given as Irish Elk in the PGS, see below)

5 December 1828 TGS(2) 2 A pair of antlers of the Irish Stag

- 29 April 1829 'MS only' Slab containing *nigrum graecum*
- 16 June 1829 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 177 Cast of the toe of the *Iguanodon* from Sandown Bay, Isle of Wight
- 15 January 1830 TGS(2) 3 A crystal of selenite from Shotover [Oxfordshire]
- 19 February 1830 PGS 1 p. 177 A slate containing coprolites from the Lias
- 25 May 1831 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 351 Casts of coprolites from the Chalk, and cast of the jaw of *Megalosaurus*
- 1 August 1831 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 351 Coprolites from Lyme Regis
- 28 November 1831 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 351 Six specimens of *Mantellia* from Portland
- 1 July 1833 TGS(2) 4 and PGS 2 p. 28 Agate nodules from the Magnesian Limestone in the Mendips* (Buckland, 1835) and copper slags from Swansea
- 22 January 1834 TGS(2) 4 Casts of perforations by *Teredina personata* from Plastic Clay, Hengisbury, Hants
- 21 February 1834 PGS 2 p. 28 Fossils from the neighbourhood of Weymouth (Partly reported later, see the donation below)
- 14 April 1834 TGS(2) and PGS 2 p. 129 *Septaria* from the London Clay at Brixton and fossil wood perforated by *Teredina personata* from the Plastic Clay at Hengistbury Head, Hants (see also the donation above)
- 5 November 1834 TGS(2) 4 & 20 February 1835 PGS 2 p. 129 Cast of a palatal tooth from the Chalk of Dorsetshire
- 21 March 1838 TGS(2) 5 & 15 February 1839 PGS 3 p. 45 A mass of *Ostrea gregarea* from near Oxford
- 19 February 1841 PGS 3 p. 373 A specimen of *Ammonites bucklandii*; a slab of Lower Green Sand, containing remains of corals and sponges, from Coxwell Pits, near Farringdon; and specimens of polished and striated boulders from the neighbourhood of Glasgow
- 28 June 1841 TGS(2) 6 and PGS 3 p. 621 Specimens from the neighbourhood of Ilfracombe; from the Diluvium of Norfolk; a slab of sandstone with impressions of footsteps, from Storton [Merseyside]
- 15 February 1850 QJGS 6 Slab from the Isle of Arran in the Bay of Lrway (*Letter*, 2 August 1849, *GSL LR11/115*)

* *A specimen of aragonite from Osmington Mills is now BM1911,581. Surviving Buckland rock specimens include (i) rocks from the Reading area (BM1985,P60), (ii) rocks from Addleston/Chertsey (Surrey, now BM1985,P63), (iii) material from Cardiff and other localities in Glamorgan (BM1985,P64), (iv) specimens from Blackheath (London, now BM1985,P65), (v) a polished slab from Lyme Regis, Dorset (BM1985,P61), (vi) twenty specimens of agates from the Mendip Hills (Buckland, 1835; now BM1985,P59), and (vii) rocks illustrating a paper on a fossil fish locality (Buckland, 1838). These specimens are now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NII). A large collection of fossils is held at BGS. The rhinoceros skull from King Newnam is still held by the Society in Burlington House.*

Rev W. Buckland and J. J. Conybeare. See Conybeare, J. J.

Rev W. Buckland and Rev W. D. Conybeare

- 7 June 1816 TGS(1) 3 A series of specimens from the neighbourhood of Oxford

Rev. W. Buckland and H. T. De La Beche

- 30 April 1833 TGS(2) 3 Fossils from the neighbourhood of Weymouth (Buckland & De La Beche, 1835) [Large collection at BGS]

Rev W. Buckland and R. I. Murchison

- 16 February 1844 PGS 4 pp. 341–2 Fossils from the Lower Greensand and Weald Clay at their junction, Redhill, near Reigate [Surrey]

Rev. W. Buckland and J. Yates

14 December 1836 TGS(2) 5 and 17 February 1837 PGS 2 p. 464 Specimen of a fossil tree at Allesley, Warwickshire, and of the New Red Sandstone in which it was found (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 464.

17 February 1837) (Buckland, 1837)

Buckman, James (1814-1884)

Fossils from the Jurassic of Dunbleton, Gloucestershire, at BGS

Bullock, William (d.1849)

29 November 1824 TGS(2) 2 Specimens of the rock of the Isle of St Kilda, Hebrides

1 May 1825 TGS(2) 2 Fossil wood and rocks bored by Pholas

Bunbury, Charles James Fox (1809-1886)

Jurassic fossil plants from Gristhorpe, N. Yorkshire, at BGS (Bunbury, 1851)

Bunbury, Edward Herbert (1811-1895)

6 May 1841 TGS(2) 6 Specimens from the Inferior Oolite, Burton, near Bridport (Also reported on 2 February 1842 TGS(2) 6 and PGS 3 p. 620)

April 1842 TGS(2) 6 A vertebra of an Ichthyolite <Ptychodus> from the Lower Chalk, Maidstone [Kent]

17 February 1843 PGS 4 p.49 Fossils from the Kelloway Rock of Wiltshire, and Inferior Oolite of Burton, near Bridport

21 February 1845 PGS 4 p. 534 Hippurite and specimens of Beryx radians from the Chalk of Kent

16 February 1849 QJGS 5 Specimen of Pentacrinite

Jurassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary fossils at BGS

Bunbury, Sir Henry Edward (1778-1860)

8 July 1822 TGS(2) 1 Specimens from the neighbourhood of Mildenhall, Suffolk (Bunbury, 1824)

Burton, Decimus (1800-1881)

30 August 1837 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 2 p. 608 A stag's horn from the Preston and Wyre railway, Lancashire

Caldcleugh, Alexander (d.1858)

26 June 1823 TGS(2) 1 Equiaxe carbonate of lime and magnesian carbonate of lime

29 January 1831 TGS(2) 3 A plate of brown mica

Callaway, Dr Charles (1838-1915)

21 February 1879 QJGS 35 A series of rock specimens to illustrate a paper on the Precambrian rocks of Shropshire (Callaway, 1878)

Card, George

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 343 Plagiostoma? spinosum from the Chalk and teeth of the Rhinoceros and Equus from a brickfield near Salisbury (*Letter, 20 September 1843, GSL LR8/37*)

Pleistocene fossils at BGS.

Cawdor, John Frederick Campbell, 1st Earl of (1790-1860)

5 December 1835 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 2 p. 342 of 19 February 1836 Fossils from the Limestone Shale of Pembrokeshire (*Letter, 4 December 1835, GSL LR2/25*)

20 January 1836 TGS(2) 5 Fossils from the Lower Limestone Shale and the Upper Silurian beds of Pembroke (*Letter, Lord Cawdor to W. Lonsdale, 2 January 1836, GSL Mus1/129*)

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Cazalet, Mrs

- 17 February 1826 TGS(2) 2 and PGS 1 p. 15 Bones from Kent's Hole, Torquay [Devon]
 6 April 1827 TGS(2) 2 Recent and fossil corals from Torquay*; Bovey coal*
 6 April 1827 MS only Breccia and bones from Kent's Hole, Torquay [Devon]

* *A specimen of Bovey Coal is now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). Pleistocene fossils are at BGS.*

Chambers, Robert (1802–1871)

- 17 February 1854 QJGS 10 Boulders from Scotland &c.

Pleistocene fossils at BGS.

Champernowne, Arthur (1767–1819)

- 3 April 1812 TGS(1) 2 Specimens of slickenside
 19 February 1813 TGS(1) 2 Crystallized feldspar and <an impression of a fish in bituminous Marle Slate
 1 December 1815 TGS(1) 3 Oxide of uranium on pech blende [pitchblende]
 5 April 1816 TGS(1) 3 Pech blende [pitchblende]

Champernowne, Arthur junr. (1839–1887)

- 15 February 1878 QJGS 34 Twenty four specimens of Stromatopora etc., from the Great Devon[ian] Limestone, Dartington (Champernowne, 1879)

Devonian fossils at BGS.

Chantrey, Sir Francis Legatt (1781–1842)

- 6 December 1822 TGS(2) 1 Cast of the underjaw of the Plesiosaurus in the possession of H. T. De La Beche Esq.
 19 March 1824 TGS(2) 2 Impressions of plants from the Coal Measures near Sheffield
 1 April 1824 TGS(2) 2 Fossil plants from the Sheffield coalfield
 16 March 1832 TGS(2) 3 and 15 February 1833 PGS 1 p.427 Cast of the Duke of Buckingham's Plesiosaurus <Plesiosaurus dolicoecirus>

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Chapman, Thomas [FGS of London]

- 3 May 1841 TGS(2) 6 and PGS 3 p. 620 Chalk flints from Great Hollingbury, Essex

Charlesworth, Edward (1813–1893)

- 21 January 1835 TGS(2) 4 and 20 February 1835 PGS 2 p. 131 Shells and bones of Mammalia from <the freshwater deposit at> Sutton, Suffolk, and a specimen of the calcareous nodules accompanying the shells (*Letter, E. Charlesworth to G. Greenough, January 1836. GSL Mus/132*)
 23 February 1836 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 2 p. 463 Large fragment of bone from the base of the diluvial cliffs near Southwold, Suffolk
 23 May 1836 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 2 p. 463 Specimens from the Crag
 21 February 1845 PGS 4 p. 534 Specimens of several species of Astarte from the Pliocene of Bridlington [Humberside]
 16 February 1877 QJGS 33 Cast of a molar tooth of a species of the genus Hyaenarctos of Falconer. From the Red Crag of the Felixstow District, Suffolk. The original is in the cabinet of William Reed, York

Cretaceous, Tertiary and Quaternary fossils at BGS.

Charlesworth, E. and the British Natural History Society. See British Natural History Society

Children, John George (1777–1852)

- 20 December 1811 TGS(1) 2 Witherite from Merton Fell, Westmoreland

Clarke, Thomas (junr.)

6 February 1823 TGS(2) 1 Head of the Plesiosaurus, figured in plate xix, Part 1, Vol 1
2nd series of the TGS (Conybeare, 1822)

Clarke, William Branwhite (1798–1878)

19 February 1830 PGS 1 p. 178 Galena from Alston Moor in Cumberland (*Letter, 2
November 1829, GSL Mus1/63*)

21 June 1849 'MS only' Cast of rhinoceros tooth from Red Crag at Felixstow, Suffolk,
and two casts of antlers of deer from ditto

Pleistocene fossils at BGS.

Clarke, Miss

15 April 1822 TGS(2) 1 Fossil palate from a Chalk pit near Leatherhead [Surrey]

Clayfield, William [of Bristol]

5 June 1818 TGS(1) 5 Crystallized witherite <from Shropshire>*

* *The witherite specimen from Minsterley, Salop, is now BM1911,589. A specimen of
calcite from the same locality, and donated at the same time, is BM1911,567*

Clegg, S.

Fossils from the Barton Beds of Barton, Hampshire, at BGS

Cleghorn, John

Fossils from the Pleistocene of Caithness at BGS (Cleghorn, 1851)

Clerk, Thomas Henry Shadwell (1792–1849)

Carboniferous Limestone fossils from County Cork, Ireland, at BGS

Clift, William (1775–1849)

6 December 1822 TGS(2) 1 Fossils bones <and other substances from the caverns
discovered by Mr Whitby> in the Limestone Quarries at Oreston near Plymouth

Pleistocene fossils at BGS.

Clissold, F.

16 June 1820 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from the top of Snowdon with fossil shells

Colby, Captain Thomas Frederick (1784–1852)

19 December 1817 TGS(1) 5 Nodules of clay iron-stone found at the bottom of the
London Clay

Cole, Robert [?FGS]

9 May 1838 TGS(2) 5 Specimens from Guernsey

Cole, William Willoughby, Lord, see Enniskillen, Earl of

Colebrooke, Henry Thomas (1765–1837)

4 December 1818 TGS(1) 5 Greywacke slate with Terebratulæ from north Wales

26 June 1823 TGS(2) 1 Fossils from Scarborough [N. Yorkshire]

Colling, J. W.

7 January 1832 TGS(2) 3 A fossil fish from the Magnesian Limestone

3 June 1834 TGS(2) 4 and PGS 2 p. 130 A fossil fish from the Magnesian Limestone

Collins, Joseph Henry (1841–1916)

3 December 1884 'MS only' Specimens illustrating the paper on the serpentine of
Porthalla Cove [Porthallow, Cornwall] (Collins, 1884)

Compton, Spencer Joshua Alwyne (Earl Compton) see Northampton, 2nd Marquis of

Lord Compton, H. G. Bennet and G. B. Greenough, see under Bennet

Condamine, H. M. De la, see De la Condamine, H. M.

Conybeare, Rev. John Josiah (1779–1824)

April 1812 'MS' only Silicified fossils from Dunraven, Glamorgan (*Letter*, 3 April 1812, *GSL Mus1/43 & 102*)

23 April 1813 TGS(1) 2 Slate with organic remains, from Tintagel, Cornwall (Conybeare, 1817b)

17 December 1813 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Cornwall* (Conybeare 1817a)

6 June 1822 TGS(2) 1 Specimens of various rocks fused by a Furnace

13 June 1822 TGS(2) 1 Wood undergoing the process of petrification, from an old Wall <this is only a stalactite>

9 September 1822 TGS(2) 1 Specimens of recent petrified wood

* *Former Geological Society Museum specimens of siderite (BM1911,578) and goethite (BM1911,579) are connected with this donation. They are noted in the BM(NH) registers as being from Wheal Prince, Camelford, Cornwall*

Conybeare, Rev. J. J. and Rev. W. Buckland

4 December 1812 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Cornwall (Conybeare, 1817a) (*Letter*, J. J. Conybeare to G. B. Greenough, July 1812, *GSL LDGSL28*)

15 January 1813 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Cornwall (Conybeare 1817a)

19 February 1813 TGS (1) 2 Specimens from Cornwall (Conybeare, 1817a)

Conybeare, Rev. William Daniel (1787–1857)

1 May 1828 'MS only' Casts of bones of fossil crocodiles (Also reported in TGS(2) 2 on

13 March 1829 and PGS 1 p. 106, 20 February 1829) (Conybeare, 1822)

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Conybeare, W. D. and Buckland, W. See Buckland & Conybeare

Cook, Rev. James (?d.1872)

12 August 1831 TGS(2) 3 An orthoceratite from the limestone at Newton-on-the-Moor, near Felton [Northumberland] (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 352, 17 February 1832)

Cook, Dr

Fossils from the Crag, Suffok, at BGS.

Cooke, Rev. Robert Bryan (1800/1–after 1865)

29 June 1824 TGS(2) 2 Impressions of vegetables <in coal shale and gritstone> from near Hemsford and Bradford, Doncaster, Yorkshire

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Cooke, Rev. George (d.1840)

Silurian fossils from Pyrton and Tortworth, Avon, at BGS.

Cooper, John Thomas

4 November 1817 TGS(1) 5 Uranite from Cornwall and crystallized phosphate of iron from ditto

21 March 1819 TGS(1) 5 Fluor from Cornwall

Corbet, Richard

15 February 1850 QJGS 6 Plagiostoma, from the Lias near Adderley, Cheshire, and bone of deer from peat bog

Corrie, Dr John R. (d.1844)

1 May 1834 TGS(2) 4 Specimens of Rowley Rag, unaltered, decomposed and fused (Also reported PGS 2 p. 130, 20 February 1835)

Coulston, Rev. M. R. and Dr Malcolmsom*

19 February 1841 PGS 3 p.373 Specimens of Old Red Sandstone, and of Fishes and Ores from the same formation, obtained in the Orkneys

* *Probably J.G. Malcolmsom (1802-1844) (cf. Moore, 1982a, note 33)*

Crawhall, Thomas (1787/8-1833)

6 December 1811 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Allonheads, Alston Moor [Cumbria]

Creed, Richard

16 November 1836 TGS(2) 5 Fossil wood found in rounded boulders of Cornbrash at the summit of the Blisworth Ridge, Northamptonshire (Also reported in PGS 2 p.464, 17 February 1837)

Crichton, Sir Alexander (1763-1856)

14 March 1822 TGS(2) 1 Fossil shells from Tunbridge Wells (Crichton, 1822)

21 January 1825 TGS(2) 2 Simple minerals

5 November 1828 TGS(2) 2 Specimens of rocks, fossils &c. (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 106, 20 February 1829)

16 June 1830 TGS(2) 3 Fossils from the Lower Greensand of England

Crocker, E.

1 February 1833 TGS(2) 3 Fossil wood from the Lower Greensand, Apsley Wood near Woburn (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 427, 15 February 1833)

Croker, Dr John Gifford (d.1859/60)

November 1828 'MS' only Trap from Devon (*Letter, 25 Nov 1818, GSL Mus1/12*)

15 February 1856 QJGS 12 Lignite and rock-specimens from Bovey Tracey, Devon (Crocker, 1856)

Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Cross, Rev. John Edward (1821-1897)

19 February 1875 QJGS 31 Fossils from the Jurassic deposits of N.W. Lincolnshire (Cross, 1875)

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Crow, E.

28 June 1841 TGS(2) 6 Cucullaea decussata found at Nash Court near Faversham [Kent] (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 621, 18 February 1842)

Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Culley, Matthew (1786-1834)

4 June 1822 TGS(2) 1 Specimens from Northumberland

28 December 1825 TGS(2) 2 Rocks and fossils from Sutherlandshire (See Murchison, 1827: 314)

16 February 1827 PGS 1 p. 15 Specimens chiefly of primitive rocks, from Sutherland, N. Britain*

* *Four rock specimens, at one-time in the Geological Society Museum, and from Sutherland, are now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH), numbered BM1985/P69.*

Cumberland, George (1752-1848)

4 May 1810 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from the sandstone strata in the New Cut for the River Avon at Bristol

1 November 1811 TGS(1) 2 Toad-stone etc. from Micklewood, Gloucestershire (Cumberland, 1817a)

6 November 1812 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Bristol (Bright, 1817; Cumberland, 1821; Kark & Moore, 1982). (*?Letter, G. Cumberland to L. Horner, n.d., GSL Mus1/62*)

- 19 November 1813 TGS(1) 2 Fossil wood from the Isle of Portland
 10 May 1814 TGS(1) 2 Sulphate of strontian, from Bristol (*Letter, G. Cumberland, [May, 1814], GSL Mus 1/136*)
 9 September 1815 TGS(1) 3 Fossil organic remains from Weston-super-Mare (supposed by Mr Cumberland to be a species of cane) (Cumberland, 1817b)
 7 June 1816 TGS(1) 3 Fossil organic remains from the Hotwells, Bristol (called by Mr Cumberland a coralloid)
 19 December 1817 TGS(1) 5 Calcareous spar and sulphate of strontian (from near Clifton, Bristol)
 1 May 1818 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from the vicinity of Bristol (Bright, 1817; Cumberland, 1821; Kark & Moore, 1982. *Letter, 16 April 1818, GSL Mus 1/41*)
 5 June 1818 TGS(1) 5 Fossils from Feltrim Quarry near Dublin
 6 November 1818 TGS(1) 5 Specimens illustrative of a comparison between the limestone of Glyddon Hill, near Much Wenlock in Shropshire, and that of Townhope, near Hereford (*Letter, October 1818, GSL Mus 1/42*)
 4 December 1818 TGS(1) 5 Fossils from the Chalk near Lewes, Sussex
 13 June 1822 TGS(2) 1 Specimens from Stinchcombe, near Dursley [Gloucestershire] (Cumberland, 1824)
 19 September 1822 TGS(2) 1 Quartzose sandstone from the neighbourhood of Bristol*
 May 1835 TGS(2) 4 Specimens from the Pennant Grit and Dolomitic Conglomerate near Bristol (Also reported in PGS 2 p.341, 19 February 1836). (*Letter, G. Cumberland to W. Lonsdale, 13 January 1835, GSL Mus 2/79*)

* A former Geological Society Museum specimen, probably corresponding to this donation, is now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NII). Carboniferous and Jurassic fossils are at BGS.

Cumberland, George, junr. (fl.1804–1849)

- 17 November 1838 TGS(2) 5 Fossil Pinnas from Honey Pen Hill, near Bristol (Also reported in PGS 3 p.46, 15 February 1839)

Cumby, William P.

- 6 November 1833 TGS(2) 4 Fishes from the Magnesian Limestone, Thickley

Cuming, R.

- 6 October 1835 TGS(2) 5 Fossils and flints from the Chalk

Cumming, Rev. Professor James (1777–1861)

- 7 February 1820 TGS(1) 5 Slickenside of blende from the Cromford Moor Mine, near Matlock [Derbyshire]*

* *The specimen of sphalerite from Cromford Mine, Matlock, Derbyshire, is now BM1911,546.*

Cumming, Lady E. M. Gordon, see Gordon-Cumming, Lady

Cumming, Rev. Joseph George (1812–1868)

- 19 February 1847 QJGS 3 Carboniferous Limestone fossils and rock specimens from the Isle of Man (Cumming, 1846) [BGS]

Devonian, Carboniferous and Pleistocene fossils at BGS.

Cunnington, William (1813–1906)

- 16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 342 Fossils from the Coral Rag, Oxford Clay and Cornbrash of Wiltshire

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Dan, Mr

Fossils from the Silurian of Corton, near Presteigne, Powis, at BGS

Danby, William (1752–1835)

19 December 1817 TGS(1) 5 Specimens of Magnesian Limestone

April 1818 'MS' only Mineral and rocks from the neighbourhood of Bristol (*Letter, W. Danby to C. Stokes, 25 April 1818, GSL Mus1/69*)

12 March 1821 TGS(1) 5 Specimens of Magnesian Limestone and other English strata

2 May 1821 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from the neighbourhood of Bristol; specimens of Mountain & Magnesian Limestone

Darnley, Edward Bligh, Earl of (d.1831) and W. Gladdish (1792/3–1871)

5 December 1828 TGS(2) 2 Fossil remains of a deer and an ox, found in the gravel at Gravesend [Kent] (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 106, 20 February 1829)

Pleistocene fossils at BGS.

Daubeny, Dr Charles Giles Bridle (1795–1867)

8 December 1821 TGS(2) 1 Specimens from Cornwall

27 February 1822 TGS(2) 1 Specimens from Cornwall

17 January 1823 TGS(2) 1 Specimens from the Lower Rake's Mine, Matlock, Derbyshire

Davidson, Thomas (1817–1885)

Carboniferous brachiopods from Breedon at BGS

Davies, James Edward (1817–1887)

December 1833 'MS only' fossils from old working near the Radnorshire Gaol. (*Letter T. T. Lewis to Murchison, 27 December 1833, GSL M L7/1*)

Ordovician and Silurian fossils at BGS.

Davis, H.

May 1839 'MS' only oyster from Croydon, London, (*Letter, 3 May 1839, GSL Mus2/99*)

Dawes, Charles

8 May 1838 TGS(2) 5 Specimens from the North Lancashire Coal-Field (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 45, 15 February 1839)

Dawes, Matthew (1804–1860)

21 February 1845 PGS 4 p. 534 Specimens of *Lepidodendron* from the South Staffordshire coal-field

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Dawson, Mr

1 December 1815 TGS(1) 3 Curl-stone from Machynlleth [Powys]

Dawson, W. E. [of Plumstead]

21 February 1862 QJGS 18 Specimens of bones of Mammalia, from Wickham-lane Brick-field

Day, Mrs [of Shrewsbury]

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 343 Favosites from the Caradoc Sandstone, Haverfordwest [BGS]

Silurian fossils at BGS.

Day, William [of Shrewsbury]

17 February 1843 PGS 4 p. 50 *Asaphus Buchii* from the Llandeilo Flags and *Porites* from the Wenlock Limestone

Silurian fossils at BGS.

Deacon, James Henry (d.1862)

2 May 1821 TGS(1) 5 Tin ore and porcelain clay from Ailsbarrow mine, Dartmoor [Devon]

- 2 May 1821 TGS(1) 5 Nodule of chalcedony in trap
 6 June 1832 TGS(2) 3 Semiopal from Dartmoor (See also the donation of 15 August 1832 and in PGS 1 p. 427 of 15 February 1833)
 15 August 1832 TGS(2) 3 Specimens of semiopal and granite veins from Devonshire and Cornwall (Also reported in PGS 1, p. 427, 15 February 1833)
 2 December 1834 TGS(2) 4 Specimens of Granite traversed by veins, from Dartmoor (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 131 on 20 February 1835)

Deck, Isaiah (1792–1853)

- 17 November 1838 TGS(2) 5 Casts of *Calymene blumenbachi*, *Asaphus caudatus*, and *Encrinites moniliformis* (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 46, 15 February 1839)
 5 June 1839 TGS(2) 5 Casts of *Ammonites henslowi*

Silurian fossils at BGS.

De la Beche, Henry Thomas (1796–1855)

- 4 November 1817 'MS only' Fossil skeleton of a fossil animal from Charmouth [Dorset]
 5 June 1818 TGS(1) 5 Specimen of a granite vein in slate in Cornwall; *Pentacrinus* from Lyme; fossil animal found at Lyme; ammonites from Lias at Lyme [Regis, Dorset]
 19 June 1818 TGS(1) 5 Clay slate in contact with granite, from Teign-Bridge, Devon; pyritous fossil, resembling the fin of the Balista; fossil head of the Ichthyosaurus, shewing part of the eye; variety of the Pentacrinite from the lias of Chidioc, Dorset; fossil fish exhibiting the scales, from Lyme [Regis, Dorset]; part of the posterior paddle bones of the Ichthyosaurus from the lias at Lyme [Regis], Dorset; fossil tooth or palate from the lias, Lyme [Regis], Dorset; specimens from Guernsey and Jersey.
 6 November 1818 TGS(1) 5 Fossil wood from the Lias
 4 December 1818 TGS(1) 5 Fossil lobster from Greensand at Lyme Regis
 6 June 1819 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from the environs of Builth, in Brecknockshire
 19 Dec 1820 TGS(1) 5 Specimens of the Lias and its fossils, from Lyme Regis [Dorset]
 26 June 1823 TGS(2) 1 Lias from Lyme Regis (De la Beche, 1826) [BGS]
 20 April 1827 TGS(2) 2 and 15 February 1828 PGS 1 p. 47 Portion of a large head of the Ichthyosaurus *Platyodon**
 12 September 1828 TGS(2) 2 and 20 February 1829 PGS 1 p. 106 Specimen of Ichthyosaurus *intermedius* from Lyme Regis [BGS]
 19 February 1830 PGS 1 p. 178 A very fine *Pentacrinites briareus*; One fine portion and four others of the tusks of the mammoth, *A dapedium politum*, and other fossils from Lyme Regis
 4 May 1830 TGS(2) 3 Fossils from the Transition Limestone of Devon* (Also reported PGS 1 p. 260)
 21 February 1834 PGS 2 p. 28 Fossils from the neighbourhood of Weymouth [Dorset]
 2 December 1834 TGS(2) 4 and PGS 2 p. 131 Vegetable remains from the Anthracite of North Devon (*Letter, H. T. De la Beche to W. Lonsdale, 12 October 1834, GSL Mus1/53-4. This letter, and, a collection of which two specimens survive in the BM(NH), is noted in PGS 2: pp.106-7) (De la Beche, 1834)*
 6 January 1836 TGS(2) 5 & 19 February 1836 PGS 2 p. 342 Fossils from the Grauwacke Slate of Cornwall, in the name of the Ordnance Geological Survey (*Letter, H. T. De la Beche to W. Lonsdale, 18 December 1835, GSL Mus1/105*)
 20 February 1852 QJGS 8 Specimens of *Beyrichia complicata* in Llandeilo Flagstone
 * *Twenty six former Geological Society Museum rock specimens from Devon, and attributable to De La Beche on the basis of secondary labels, survive in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). One specimen exists from Lyme Regis, Dorset. Large collection of fossils at BGS. The portion of Ichthyosaurus Skull, now joined to the piece given in 1846 by Warburton and others, is still held by the Society in Burlington House.*

De la Beche, H. T. & Rev. Prof. Buckland. See Buckland

De la Condamine, Rev. Henry Malcolm (1823–1854)

21 February 1851 QJGS 7 Mollusca and fossil wood from the plastic clay series of Woolwich [London]

Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Denham, Sir Henry Mangles (1800–1887)

February 1841 TGS(2) 6 Boulders from Walney and the mouth of the Wyre, Morecombe Bay (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 373, 19 February 1841)

Dennys, Rev. Nicholas Belfield (1812/3–1899)

4 May 1830 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 260 Fossils from Lias and oolitic Coal Measures of Yorkshire

27 September 1836 TGS(2) 5 Specimens from the Chalk of Gogmagog Hill, near Cambridge (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 464, 17 February 1837)

1 June 1838 TGS(2) 5 Shells from the Crag of Felixstow [Suffolk] (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 45, 15 February 1839)

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Devonshire, William Spencer Cavendish, 6th Duke of, (1790–1858)

4 March 1820 TGS(1) 5 Calcareous spar and yellow copper ore from Ecton Mine [Derbyshire]

Dick, Allan B. (1833–1926)

20 February 1857 QJGS 13 Cleveland Iron-ore (Dick, 1856)

Dickinson, John (1782–1869)

4 December 1834 TGS(2) 4 Palatal Tooth of a Fish from the Chalk

Dillwyn, Lewis Weston (1778–1855)

4 April 1824 TGS(2) 2 Titanium in slag from the Cyfartha Iron Works at Merthyr Tydvill [south Wales]

20 May 1824 'MS only' Specimens from the bottom of an iron furnace in Shropshire which has assumed a columnar form

24 March 1826 TGS(2) 2 Coal from south Wales

Donovan, Edward (1768–1837), see Warburton, H., 15 May 1818

Ducane, Peter junr. (1778–1841)

19 June 1818 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from the Tumuli on the edge of the marshes regained from the sea in the parish of Tollesby, Essex (this donation is attributed to Daubeny in the Wastebook)

Duff, Patrick (1791–1861)

Fossils from the Old Red Sandstone of Morayshire at BGS

Dudley, John William Ward, 1st Earl of, (1781–1833)

25 January 1826 'MS only' Fossil encrinurus found at Dudley

30 March 1831 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 351 A slab of Dudley Limestone

Dugard, Dr Thomas (1777–1840)

6 November 1812 TGS(1) 2 Carbonate of lead from Shropshire

5 November 1813 TGS(1) 2 Calcareous spar from Shropshire*

3 January 1815 TGS(1) 3 Fossil organic remains from Clungunford, Shropshire

30 December 1818 TGS(1) 5 Carbonate of barytes

* *The specimen of calcite from Snailbeach, Minsterly, Salop, is now numbered BM1911,568*

Duncan, Peter Martin (1824–1891)

19 February 1886 QJGS 42 Specimen of *Astrocoenia gibbosa*, from the Sutton Stone; in illustration of paper read on November 4, 1885 (Duncan, 1886)

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Dundas, Thomas, Lord (1794/5–1873)

19 February 1813 TGS(1) 2 Jet from Whitby and Agate from Scotland

4 November 1814 TGS(1) 3 Two septaria from Whitby [North Yorkshire]

4 November 1814 TGS(1) 3 Two calcareous incrustations

Du Noyer, George Victor (1817–1869)

December 1868 'MS only' Flint flakes from Antrim (Du Noyer, 1868)

Duppa, [Mr]

Silurian fossils from Shropshire at BGS

Dury, Rev. Theodore (1788/9–1850)

10 June 1835 TGS(2) 4 Fossils from the coal strata near Keighley, in Yorkshire (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 341, 19 February 1836 as being given by 'Rev Thomas Drury')

Edgeworth, Dr Henry

2 December 1808 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from Ireland

5 May 1809 'MS only', sulphate of barytes from Malvern

Egerton, Sir Philip de Malpas Grey (1806–1881)

Undated Fragments of the erratic boulders of Delamere Forest, Cheshire*

11 March 1833 'MS only', fossils from the Mountain Limestone and Lias

8 May 1833 TGS(2) 3 Specimens from the Isle of Man; of ripple-marks in the New Red Sandstone of Cheshire; and geodes from the Magnesian Limestone of Yorkshire

12 June 1833 TGS(2) 3 Fossils from the Mountain Limestone and Lower Coalshale, county of Fermanagh

1 March 1835 TGS(2) 4 Specimens from the Silverdale Mines, Staffordshire (Also reported in PGS 2 p.341, 19 February 1836)

23 February 1836 TGS(2) 5 Cast of the united atlas and axis of an Ichthyosaurus (Egerton, 1837)

22 May 1839 TGS(2) 5 A slab of New Red Sandstone from Eaton, Cheshire, with ripple marks and impressions of *Cheirotherium* footsteps (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 195, 21 February 1840)

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 342 Productae from the Magnesian Limestone, Humbleton Hill [Northumberland]

20 February 1852 QJGS 8 19 Specimens of fossil *Ophiuræ*

16 February 1877 QJGS 33 Casts of *Coelodus ellipticus* Egerton, and *Pyenodus bowerbanki* Egerton

* *Ten specimens of this donation are now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NII). A large collection of fossils is held at BGS.*

Egerton, Sir Philip de Malpas Grey and Earl of Enniskillen

21 February 1834 PGS 2 p. 28 Geological specimens from the Isle of Man; Specimens of ripple marks in the New Red Sandstone of Cheshire, Geodes from the Magnesian Limestone, Yorkshire and coal shale of Kulkeagh, county of Fermanagh (the same donation of specimens from the Mountain Limestone is perhaps given below)

4 June 1834 TGS(2) 4 Corals from the shale beds of the Mountain Limestone, County of Fermanagh (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 130, 20 February 1835)

4 December 1834 TGS(2) 4 Fossils from the Greensand near Lyme [Regis, Dorset]

3 February 1835 TGS(2) 4 Fossils from the Greensand, Blackdown [Dorset] (Also

reported in PGS 2 p. 130, 20 February 1835, and in PGS 2 p. 341, 19 February 1836 as 'Fossils from Blackdown')

25 April 1836 TGS(2) 5 Specimens from the Marlstone near Lyme Regis [Dorset] (Also reported PGS 2 p. 463, 17 February 1837)

5 April 1837 TGS(2) 5 Pentacrinites briareus, from the Lias, Lyme Regis (Also reported PGS 2 p. 607, 16 February 1838)

Egerton, Sir P., Earl of Enniskillen, H. Warburton, R. I. Murchison, C. Stokes and W. J. Broderip. See Warburton

Emmett, General Anthony (c1790–1872)

17 February 1860 QJGS 16 Specimens from the Speeton Clay

England, Rev. Thomas (1807–1881)

5 February 1834 TGS(2) 4 Specimens from the Coal Field of the Wyre Forest [Shropshire] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 29, 21 February 1834. *Letter*, 2 January 1834, *GSL LRI/2*) (England, 1834)

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Englefield, Sir Henry Charles (1752–1822)

20 March 1812 TGS(1) 2 Undescribed Alcyonium from Brighton [E.Sussex]

19 March 1813 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Dorsetshire and the Isle of Wight (Webster, 1814: p. 161)

November 1816 'MS only' A mass of iron nails which has been fused by the fire of a house that was burnt

6 December 1816 TGS(1) 4 Fossil Pentacrinus

Jurassic fossil at BGS.

Engleheart, Rev. Henry [?A.M.] (1801–1885)

11 May 1831 TGS(2) 3 A collection of chalk flints, containing organic remains (*Letter*, 17 May 1831, *GSL Mus1/181*)

8 June 1831 TGS(2) 3 Fossils from Sheppey [Kent] (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 352, 17 February 1832)

10 April 1832 TGS(2) 3 A specimen of a recent freshwater sponge and fossils from the Chalk (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 427, 15 February 1833. *Letter*, n.d., *GSL Mus1/119*)

Cretaceous and Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Enniskillen, William Willoughby Cole, 3rd Earl of (1807–1886); known as Lord Cole until 1840

11 February 1832 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 426 Corals from the Mountain Limestone of Ireland

9 March 1832 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 426 Fossil wood from the Isle of Sheppey [Kent]

16 March 1832 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 426 Cast of the Plesiosaurus macrocephalus, and of a tooth of the Deinotherium

14 May 1832 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 426 Crystallized magnesian carbonate of lime

25 April 1836 TGS(2) 5 and 17 February 1837 PGS 2 p. 463 Specimens from the Lias at Lyme Regis [BGS]

5 April 1837 TGS(2) 5 and 16 February 1838 PGS 2 p. 607 Fossils from the Mountain Limestone of Ireland

26 February 1839 TGS(2) 5 Corals from the Mountain Limestone of Lough Erne

21 February 1840 PGS 3 p. 194 Remains of mammalia found in the Black Bog of Dunshaughlin, County of Meath; and cast of the femur of a saurian from Shotover Hill [Oxfordshire]

19 February 1841 PGS 3 p. 373 Fossils from the Mountain Limestone of the North of Ireland

6 May 1841 TGS(2) 6 Fossils from the Mountain Limestone, County of Kildare (Also reported PGS 3 p. 620, and listed in PGS 3 p. 436)

17 February 1843 PGS 4 p. 49 Remains of Crustaceans from the Lias of Lyme Regis, and a Lithodendron from the Carboniferous Limestone on the shores of Lough Gill, County Sligo (Also reported, in part, with the donation of the Earl on Enniskillen and Sir Philip Egerton, see below)

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 342 Ammonite from the Calcareous Grit; and a series of fossils from the Carboniferous Limestone of Hook Point, Co. Wexford [Ireland]

16 February 1877 QJGS 33 Model of fish teeth from the Carboniferous Limestone of Armagh, Ireland.

Large collection of fossils at BGS.

Enniskillen, Earl of, and Sir P. de M. G. Egerton. See also under Egerton, Sir P. de M. G.
23 February 1842 TGS(2) 6 Remains of Crustacea from Lyme Regis (Also reported in PGS 4 p. 49)

1 June 1842 TGS(2) 6 Specimen of Lithodendron from Lough Gill, County Sligo (Also partly reported in PGS 4 p. 49. See above under the Earl of Enniskillen)

19 February 1847 QJGS 3 Specimens of crinoidal remains (from the north of Ireland)

Earl of Enniskillen, H. Warburton, R. I. Murchison, C. Stokes and W. J. Broderip. See Warburton

Evans, Caleb (1831–1886)

19 February 1887 QJGS 43 Two specimens of Elytra of beetles from the London Clay of Peckham [London]. One specimen of *Palaeocorystes glabra*, (Woodward, 1871), and one specimen of *Litoricola glabra* (Woodward, 1871) both from the Lower Eocene of Portsmouth

Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Evans, James

Coal Measures fossil plants from Lancashire at BGS

Evans, John [FGS]

15 February 1861 QJGS 17 Specimens of fossil-wood from Woburn [Bedfordshire]

21 February 1862 QJGS 18 Cast of flint implement from Icklington [Bedfordshire]

Evans, Norman

Coralline Crag fossils at BGS

Evans, William Rowland (1810/11–1842)

15 April 1839 TGS(2) 5 Fossils from the Ludlow Formation, near Ludlow (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 195 on 21 February 1840. *Letter, 18 December 1838, GSL Mus/2/72*)

Silurian and Quaternary fossils at BGS.

Falconer, Hugh (1808–1865)

Crag fossils from Suffolk and Essex at BGS

Falconer, Thomas (1805–1882)

21 February 1845 PGS 4 p. 534 Bones of *Palaeotherium* and *Chelonia* from Hordle and Barton [Hampshire]

Farey, John (1766–1826)

5 January 1810 TGS(1) 1 Worm-eaten wood petrified, found in the sand under the Fuller's Earth, near Woburn, Bedfordshire

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Faulkner, Charles (1797/8–1871)

21 February 1845 PGS 4 p. 534 Fossils from the Lias of Deddington, Oxfordshire

15 February 1850 QJGS 6 Ammonites, from the Marlstones, Deddington [Oxfordshire]
Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Faulkner, Rev. Edwyn (1797/8–c1880)

19 February 1841 PGS 3 p. 373 Specimen of fossil wood from Adderbury West [Oxfordshire]

Fayle, Benjamin [of London]

2 December 1819 TGS(1) 5 Specimens of plastic clay from Norden clay pits, near Corfe Castle [Dorset] (*Section of the clay pits, n.d. GSL Mus1/38*)

Ferguson, Robert (d.1841)

1 February 1811 TGS(1) 1 Amygdaloid containing agates from the coast of Ayrshire

5 April 1811 TGS(1) 1 Actinolite (from Portsoy) and some other minerals from Scotland

1 November 1811 TGS(1) 2 Specimens of the strata at Folkestone [Kent] [See MS *Observations on the strata of Folkstone June 1811, GSL Mus1/122*]; crystallized sulphate of barytes from Cumberland

26 February 1819 TGS(1) 5 Anthracite in trap-tuff, Calton Hill [Edinburgh] and schorl from Rubislaw, Aberdeen

Ferguson, William (1823–1904)

21 February 1855 QJGS 11 Fossils from the Lower Carboniferous rocks of Scotland
Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Fisher, Rev. John Hutton (1794/5–1869)

1 June 1838 TGS(2) 5 Fossils of the Mountain Limestone from Kirby Lonsdale [Cumbria] and Clitheroe [Lancashire] (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 45, 15 February 1839 as being donated by 'Rev. J. Fisher', see below)

Palaeozoic fossils at BGS.

Fisher, John (d.1851)

21 February 1840 PGS 3 p. 195 Part of a fossil tree from Portland [Dorset]

Fisher, Rev. Osmond (1817–1914)*

19 February 1864 QJGS 20 Specimens of fossil Coleoptera, and a fragment of a molar of *Elephas primigenius*, from the peat of Lexden, near Colchester [Essex] (Fisher, 1863)

15 February 1867 QJGS 23 Newer Pliocene fossils from Chillesford, Suffolk. (Fisher, 1866)

* *Two apparently unreported specimens of rock and earth obtained from the Geological Society Museum, probably from Essex, are now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH).*

Tertiary and Quaternary exist fossils at BGS.

Fitch, Robert (1802–1895)

February 1841 TGS(2) 6 Casts of Molars of a Mastodon from the Crag; and of a Hippopotamus from Happisburgh [Norfolk]; also Fishes' Teeth from the Norwich Crag (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 620, 18 February 1842)

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Fitton, William Henry (1780–1861)

5 November 1824 TGS(2) 2 Fossils from the Isle of Purbeck (Fitton, 1824a)*

15 February 1828 PGS 1 p. 47 Specimens from the strata between the Chalk, and the

Kimmeridge Clay, from the vicinity of Folkstone,* the Vale of Wardour,* Berkshire,* and other places* (See Fitton, 1834*a*, 1843*b*, 1836)

18 February 1831 PGS 1 p. 258 A collection from the Greensand and Wealden formations

30 September 1833 TGS(2) 4 Specimens of *Endogenites erosa* from St Leonards [E.Sussex] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 29, 21 February 1834)

April 1835 TGS(2) 4 Specimens from the Isle of Portland* (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 341. See Fitton, 1835)

25 August 1835 TGS(2) 5 Additional specimens from the strata between the Chalk and the Oxford Oolite, in the south-east of England* (Fitton, 1836. *List of fossils*, 25 July 1835, *GSL LDGSL31*)

6 January 1836 TGS(2) 5 Fossils from the strata below the Chalk in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire* (Also reported, in part, in PGS 2 p. 341, 19 February 1836. *Catalogue of specimens*, 1835, *BMNH Mss Geo.*)

31 August 1841 TGS(2) 6 Fossils from the Silurian Series of Shropshire &c. (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 621, and listed at pp. 559)

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 341 Series of Lower Greensand fossils from Atherfield, Isle of Wight* (see Fitton, 1824*b*, 1836, 1843*a*, 1843*b*, 1845, 1846, 1847).

* *Surviving Geological Society Museum rock specimens from these areas, and connected with these important papers by Fitton, survive in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). A large collection of fossils is held at BGS.*

Fitton, Dr and R. A. C. Austen

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 342 Fossils from the Lower Greensand, Redbill, near Reigate [Surrey]

Fletcher, Thomas William (1808–1893)

21 February 1851 QJGS 7 Specimens of *Lichas bucklandi*, on Wenlock Limestone from Dudley [W. Midlands] (Fletcher, 1850).

Silurian fossils at BGS.

Flower, John Wickham (1807–1873)

Fossils from the Chalk at Croydon, Surrey [now London] at BGS

Forbes, Professor Edward (1815–1854) and L. L. B. Ibbetson. See Ibbetson & Forbes

Forbes Young, Dr J., see Young, J.

Foster, Westgarth (1772–1835), see Monck, Sir Charles

Foster, Clement Le Neve (1841–1904)

19 February 1875 QJGS 31 Specimen of Chalkosiderite from Cornwall (Foster, 1875)

16 February 1883 QJGS 39 Waterworn pebbles of Galena from an alluvial deposit of lead-ore, Minera, Wrexham [Clwyd]

Fox, George Townshend (1782–1848)

6 June 1832 TGS(2) 3 Fossil <testacea> from the Lias of Rugby (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 427, 15 February 1833)

Fox, Rev. William Darwin (1805–1880)

17 November 1838 TGS(2) 5 Cast of the jaw of a *Choeropotamus* (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 46, 15 February 1839)

Francis, Charles Larkin

April 1831 'MS only' *Nautilus* from Sheppey, Kent (*Letter, C. L. Francis to R. I. Murchison, 27 April 1831, GSL Mus1/141*)

25 February 1832 TGS(2) 3 Tusk of a *Manmoth* found in the gravel near Nine Elms,

Surrey (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 426, February 25 1832) (*Letter, C. L. Francis to E. Turner, 23 February 1832, GSL Mus1/195*)

Francis, White J. and Francis, Messrs

27 November 1835 TGS(2) 5 Remains of a recent sheep imbedded in indurated clay (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 342, 19 February 1836) (*Letter, C. L. Francis to J. Mitchell, 20 November 1835 and J. M. Mitchell to W. Lonsdale, 23 November 1835, GSL Mus1/117–8.*)

Fulton, Dr

1 January 1844 'MS only' Specimens from the Greensand, Atherfield [Isle of Wight]

Gale, Miss

19 February 1841 PGS 3 p. 373 Specimen of a Clypeaster from the Cornbrash near Bedford

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Garden, Major Robert Jones (1820/1–1870)

21 February 1862 QJGS 18 Specimens of Ventriculites, Serpulae, etc., Upper Greensand, Compton Bay, Isle of Wight

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Gavey, George Edward (1818/9–1903)

18 February 1853 QJGS 9 Series of specimens from the Lias and Drift of Gloucestershire* (Gavey, 1853)

* *Two specimens of coprolites from Mickelton Tunnel are now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH).*

Jurassic and Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Gawen, Joseph

24 September 1816 TGS(1) 4 <Large> Ammonites in Portland Stone

Geikie, Sir Archibald (1835–1924)

15 February 1861 QJGS 17 A series of thirty-six specimens of trappean rocks from Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh

Gibson, John (d.1840)

26 January 1822 TGS(2) 1 Septarium from Booforth, near Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire

15 August 1822 TGS(2) 1 Fossil bones found in Kirkdale Cave, Yorkshire

8 May 1824 TGS(2) Specimen of a Mya from diluvial clay at Ilford in Essex, containing bones of the Elephant, Rhinoceros, &c.

Quaternary fossils at BGS.

Gibson, Samuel (1790–1894)

17 February 1843 PGS 4 p. 50 Goniatites gibsoni from the Carboniferous Shales of the Vale of Todmorden [W. Yorkshire]

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Gilbert, Mr [of Matlock]

3 August 1820 TGS(1) 5 Cupreous silicate of zinc from Matlock [Derbyshire]

Gilbert, Davies (1789–1839) see Mitchell, T.

Gilbertson, William (1789–1845)

15 December 1826 TGS(2) 2 and PGS 1 p. 15 Heads, stems, and various parts of Crinoidea, from Lancashire (*List of crinoids from Lancashire, GSL Mus2/113*)

December 1841 TGS(2) 6 Crinoidal remains from the Mountain Limestone, near

Preston [Lancashire] (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 622, 18 February 1842. *Letter, W. Gilbertson to W. Lonsdale, 1841, GSL Mus2/107*)

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Gill, Thomas. [M.P.]

January 1842 TGS(2) 6 Remains of the bear and other mammalia, from the raised beach, Plymouth [Devon] (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 622, 18 February 1842)

Gladdish William (1792/3–1871), and Earl of Darnley. See Darnley & Gladdish

Glasspoole, Mr

February 1841 TGS(2) 6 Specimen of *Leptaena distorta* (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 620, 18 February 1842)

Carboniferous fossil at BGS.

Godwin-Austen, Robert Alfred Cloyne (1808–1884); used the surname Austen until 1853

13 November 1834 TGS(2) 4 Specimens from ancient beach* at Hope's Nose, Babbacombe, and from the Watcomb Fault, Devonshire (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 130) (Austen, 1834)

15 March 1836 TGS(2) 5 Fossils from the Greensand and the Transition Limestone of Devonshire (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 463. See Sedgwick and Murchison, 1840. *Letter, R.A.C. Austen to W. Lonsdale, 12 January 1836, GSL Mus1/86*)

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 342 Fossils from the Lower Greensand at Peasmarsh, Surrey; *Cardium crassum* (Austen MS) and *Hinnites* from the Upper Greensand, Blackdown [Devon] (Austen, 1842 & 1843)

21 February 1845 PGS 4 p. 534 Fossils from the Lower Greensand at Peasmarsh, Guildford, Surrey

17 December 1845 'MS only' Plaster cast of *Cardium concentricum*, Lower Greensand, Haldon, Devon

18 February 1859 QJGS 15 Coral from the Lower Greensand at Chilworth [Surrey]

17 February 1865 QJGS 21 Specimens of coal from the Chalk of Kent (Godwin-Austen, 1860)

* *Four specimens from a Shingle Bed, and corresponding to this donation, are extant in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). There are also three igneous rocks from the Chalk at Croydon described by Godwin-Austen (1858). Large collection of fossils held at BGS.*

Godwin-Austen R. A. C. and W. H. Fitton. See Fitton & Godwin-Austen

Goodhall, Henry Humphrey (1764/5–1835)

5 February 1830 TGS(2) 3 *Hamites gigas* and other fossils from Sandgate [Kent]

19 February 1830 PGS 1 p. 178 *Marsupites* from the Chalk at Brighton [E.Sussex] and a cast of *Hamites gigas* with other fossils from Sandgate [Kent]

3 March 1830 TGS(2) 3 Fossils from the Greensand, Lias and Carboniferous Limestone of England (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 260, 18 February 1831)

11 May 1831 TGS(2) 3 Fossils from the Lower Greensand in the neighbourhood of Calne, Wilts (*Letters, II. II. Goodhall to R. I. Murchison, 9 May 1831 and II. II. Goodhall to W. Lonsdale, 9 May 1831, GSL Mus1/142, 157. Also 'List of fossils', December 1831 GSL, Mus1/156, and Mus2/82*)

13 December 1831 TGS(2) 3 Fossils from Weymouth [Dorset] and Brighton [E.Sussex]

12 January 1832 TGS(2) 3 Fossils from Dundry Hill [Bristol]

17 February 1832 PGS 1 p. 351 Fossils from the Chalk, Lower Greensand, Coral-Rag, Inferior Oolite, and Lias

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Gordon, D. [of Abergeldie]

1 April 1824 TGS(2) 2 Wood from the moss, Auldgursack, Aberdeenshire

Gordon, Rev. George (1801–1894)* and W. Staples

19 February 1841 PGS 3 p. 373 Specimens of Fishes from the Old Red Sandstone of Morayshire

* *Three one-time Geological Society Museum rock specimens from Cutley Hill, Elgin, Scotland, attributable to G. Gordon and illustrating a letter from G. Gordon to Sir Roderick I. Murchison (Murchison, 1832b), are now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH).*

Triassic fossils are at BGS.

Gordon, Rev. G., W. Staples & J. G. Malcolmson. See Malcolmson

Gordon Cuming, Lady Eliza Maria (c1798–1842)

30 November 1840 TGS(2) 6 A collection of Fossil Fish from the Old Red [Sandstone] of Scotland (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 373, 19 February 1841)

Old Red Sandstone fossils at BGS.

Gorham, Rev. George Cornelius (1787–1857)

20 July 1816 TGS(1) 4 Fossil wood from the ferruginous sand near Sandy, Beds (Letter, 26 June 1816, *GSL Mus1/48*)

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Gorst, Gilpin (fl.1837–1848)

1 June 1838 TGS(2) 5 [Fossil] Specimens from Under Barrow, near Kendal [Cumbria] (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 45, 15 February 1839)

17 February 1843 PGS 4 p. 50 Specimens of *Producta gigantea* from the Carboniferous Limestone near Hexham [Northumberland]

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Gould, Rev. Joseph (1834–1908)

17 February 1860 QJGS 16 Specimens of fossil ferns from Burwash and Brightling [E.Sussex]

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Gourlie, W. J.

22 July 1854 'MS only', model of *Volkmania morrisii*, a fossil plant from Carluke [Scotland]

Model of a fossil at BGS

Gower, Abel Lewis (d.1849)

1 February 1833 TGS(2) 3 Cast of a fossil plant from the Coal Measures (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 427, 15 February 1833)

Grantham, Richard Boxhall (1805/6–1891)

1 June 1838 TGS(2) 5 Fossils from the Chalk of Berkshire (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 45, 15 February 1839. Letter, 20 September 1838, *GSL Mus2/40,41*)

27 March 1839 TGS(2) 5 Fossils from the Lias near Cheltenham (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 194, 21 February 1849. Letters, 7 January, 10 and 11 March 1839, *GSL Mus2/42–4*)

17 November 1841 TGS(2) 6 Ammonites from the Lias Clay, near Cheltenham (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 621, 18 February 1842. Letter, R. B. Grantham to W. Lonsdale, 10 December 1841, *GSL LR6/425*)

17 February 1843 PGS 4 p. 50 Fossils from the Inferior Oolite near Gloucester

Jurassic and Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Granville, Dr Augustus Bozzi (1739–1872)

4 June 1822 TGS (2) 1 Specimens of printing on amianthus paper*

* *The Mineralogy Dept., BM(NH), register indicates a specimen of tremolite asbestos 'paper', now BM1911.596, was given to the Geological Society of London by a Dr Granville in January 1829.*

Graives, W.

Coal Measures fossils from Tonge Moor, near Bolton, Lancashire at BGS

Gray, John (fl.1839–1869)

23 February 1842 TGS(2) 6 and 17 February 1843 PGS 4 p. 49 Casts of Crinoidea and Trilobites from Dudley [W. Midlands] (*Letter, 27 January 1842, GSL Mus2/58; listed at PGS 3 p. 561*)

Casts of fossils at BGS.

Green, James

18 December 1867 'MS only', an oyster from the gravel at Loghill, Chislehurst [London]

Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Greenock, Lieut-General Charles Murray Cathcart, Lord (1783–1858)

24 November 1835 TGS(2) 5 Fossil fishes from the Coal Measures at Wardie near Newhaven, Stoney Hill near Musselburgh, and the Edmonstone Colliery near Stoney Hill (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 342, 19 February 1836)

30 May 1842 TGS(2) 6 Crystals of Greenockite from near Bishopton, Renfrewshire (Also reported in PGS 4 p. 49, 17 February 1843)

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Greenough, George Bellas (1778–1855)*

6 May 1808 TGS(1) 1 Rocks from Scotland

4 November 1808 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from Cornwall, Sussex &c.

1 December 1809 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from Northamptonshire &c.

2 November 1810 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from the neighbourhood of Oxford &c.

5 April 1811 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from various parts of England and Wales

1 November 1811 TGS(1) 2 Slab of limestone with organic remains from Charmouth [Dorset]

21 February 1812 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Ireland (*List and description of specimens, n.d. GSL LDGSL27/3*)

6 December 1812 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Yorkshire & Cumberland

5 November 1813 TGS(1) 2 A supposed Fossil Crocodile from Charmouth [Dorset]

3 December 1813 TGS(1) 2 Granite and gneiss from north Wales, Westmoreland and Leicestershire (*Letter, G.B. Greenough to T. Webster, 26 November 1813, GSL Mus1/192*)*

31 January 1814 TGS(1) 2 Pitchstone from the Hebrides and Strata from the Coalfield of Fifeshire

18 February 1814 TGS(1) 2 Specimens of English, Scottish and Irish rocks

4 March 1814 TGS(1) 2 Magnesian Limestone & primitive rocks from the neighbourhood of Irton, Cumberland

1 April 1814 TGS(1) 2 Vein-stones from English strata & simple minerals

6 April 1814 'MS only' Primitive rocks from the Snowdon district, Cumberland and Anglesea; specimens from Scotland

15 April 1814 TGS(1) 2 English and Scottish rocks

27 April 1815 TGS(1) 3 Specimens of English and Scottish strata listed in detail in Waste Book, 7979–8055.

- 1 May 1815 TGS(1) 3 English strata
 9 September 1815 TGS(1) 3 English strata
 3 November 1815 TGS(1) 3 Specimens from south Wales
 5 January 1816 TGS(1) 3 Plastic Clay <and clay> from the Weald of Sussex <both used for tiles>
 17 January 1817 TGS(1) 4 Arsenical cobalt and native silver from Wilsworthy [Cornwall]
 18 April 1817 TGS(1) 4 Ferruginous sandstone impregnated with bitumen, from Chilly, Sussex
 18 April 1817 TGS(1) 4 Fossils from the ferruginous sand, Parham Park, Sussex
 9 July 1817 TGS(1) 5 Simple minerals*
 21 November 1817 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from the neighbourhood of Babbacombe [Devon]
 19 December 1817 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from Devonshire and Cornwall
 16 January 1818 TGS(1) 5 Rocks from Cornwall
 14 February 1820 TGS(1) 5 Recent shells
 18 December 1818 'MS only' Specimens from Chobham [Surrey] and boulders on Bagshot Heath
 1 March 1820 TGS(1) 5 Various British geological specimens
 26 June 1823 TGS(2) 1 Specimens of the bed immediately below the Chalk at Compton near Guildford [Surrey], usually called in that country black-land
 8 February 1825 TGS(2) 2 Fossil bones of the crocodile from the London Clay
 8 December 1826 TGS(2) 2 Three specimens of rocks, and recent shells
 21 February 1834 PGS 2 p.25 A collection illustrative of some important phaenomena in geology, such as the alteration of rocks in contact with granitic and other mineral veins
 4 June 1834 TGS(2) 4 Minerals from the Trap of Scotland (Also reported PGS 2 p. 130, 20 February 1835)
 14 December 1836 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 2 p. 464 A specimen of New Red Sandstone found in the fenland of Lancashire, at the depth of 512 feet
 1 February 1837 TGS(2) 5 Polished agates
 16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 343 Specimen of *Pinna affinis* from the London Clay, Bognor [Regis, W.Sussex]

* According to the records of the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH), specimens of tremolite asbestos from Cornwall (now BM1911,598) and Argyll (BM1911,599) were originally donated to the Geological Society Museum in December 1813. Also, specimens of calcite survive which are related to the donation of 'simple minerals' of July 1817. Calcite from Crediton, Devon, is now BM1911,569, the same mineral from Dolphins Bay, Dublin, Ireland, is BM1911,570, calcite from Carlingford is now BM1911,572 and from Halkin, Flint, is BM1911,575.

Surviving rock specimens attributable to G. B. Greenough include eight specimens from the Kimmeridge area, Dorset; two specimens from Lackington Hill; one specimen from a clay pit on the Isle of Purbeck and a specimen from Shaftsbury, Dorset. All these specimens are now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH), and will be registered in due course.

A large collection of fossils is held at BGS.

Greenough, G. B., H. G. Bennet and Lord Compton. See Bennet

Greer, Thomas [of Dungannon]

- 14 October, 1835 TGS(2) 5 A slab of New Red Sandstone with impressions of fish, from Rhone Hill, near Dungannon (Reported in PGS 2, p. 342, 19 February 1836 as being from 'Rhonchill'). *Letters, W. Green to W. Lonsdale, 30 September 1835 and 24 October 1835, GSL Mus11107-8*)

Gregor, Rev. William (1761–1817)

18 June 1813 TGS(1) 2 Tremolite from Clicker Tor, Cornwall (Gregor, 1816)(*Letter, W. Gregor to L. Horner, 1 June 1813, GSL LDGSL28*)*

* *A specimen of tremolite from Clicker Tor, Liskeard, given to the Geological Society Museum by Gregor 'before 1816', is now BM1911,600*

Gregory, Henry

27 September 1836 TGS(2) 5 Specimens from the Chalk of various parts of England

Griffith, Richard John (1784–1878)

6 January 1836 TGS(2) 5 Specimens of syenite from veins traversing mica-slate and chalk near Goodland Cliff and Torr Eskert, to the south of Fair Head, Antrim (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 342, 19 February 1836, see Griffith, 1837)

22 May 1839 TGS(2) 5 A collection of fossils from the south of Ireland* (Griffith, 1839). (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 195, 21 February 1840* *Catalogue of specimens, n.d., GSL Mus2/26*)

January 1840 'MS only' Fossils from Portrane, Ireland (*Letter, R. J. Griffith to W. Lonsdale, 1 January 1840, GSL Mus2/27*)

* *Fossiliferous Geological Society Museum rock specimens connected with R. J. Griffith are extant in the Department of Mineralogy, British Museum (Natural History). There are twenty three from Co Kerry, nineteen from Co Cork, twelve from Waterford, five from Tipperary and five from various localities in Northern Ireland. There are Carboniferous fossils at BGS.*

Guest, Sir Josias John (1785–1852)

12 March 1821 TGS(1) 5 Specimen of fibrous coal, south Wales

Guilding, Rev. Lansdown (?1797–1831)

26 June 1823 TGS(2) 1 Fin of a Balista (from Blue Lias, Berkeley Canal)
Jurassic fossil at BGS.

Guise, William Vernon (1816–1887)

1 June 1842 TGS(2) 6 Specimen of *Stromatopora concentrica* (Also reported in PGS 4 p. 49, 17 February 1843)

29 June 1842 TGS(2) 6 Specimens from the Inferior Oolite, Leckhampton Hill, [Gloucestershire] &c. (Also reported in PGS 4 p. 49, 17 February 1843)

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Gunn, Rev. John (1801–1890)*

31 May 1837 TGS(2) 5 Tooth of a mastodon from the Crag of Norfolk (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 608, 16 February 1838 *Letters, 31 May and 11 June 1837, GSL Mus2/11 & 64*)

21 February 1840 PGS 3 p. 195 Three *Paramoudras* from Norfolk (Gunn, 1840)

20 February 1852 QJGS 8 Specimen of *Paramoudra* from the Chalk

18 February 1859 QJGS 15 Striated boulders from Suffolk (See note in PGS 3 p. 170)

* *A former Geological Society Museum specimen from Trimmingham Cliff, Norfolk, is extant in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). Cretaceous and Pleistocene fossils at BGS.*

Gurney, Miss Anna (1795–1857)

21 February 1845 PGS 4 p. 534 Chalk with fossils from Trimmingham, Norfolk

Hailstone, Rev. John (1759–1847)

18 June 1813 TGS(1) 2 Specimens containing organic remains from the summit of Snowdon

3 June 1814 TGS(1) 2 Fossils from (the chalk of Cherry Hinton and gravel pits.)
Cambridgeshire*

17 March 1815 TGS(1) 3 Geode from Oakhampton [Devon] (*Letter, J. Hailstone to H. Warburton, 14 March 1815, GSL Mus1/175*)

7 April 1815 TGS(1) 3 Organic remains from Reach, the Isle of Ely and Wilham
[Cambridgeshire] (Hailstone, 1816)

* *Twenty four rock specimens from Cambridgeshire, corresponding to this donation to the Geological Society Museum, are now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). There are Cretaceous fossils at BGS.*

Hakewill, Henry (1771-1830)

20 March 1822 TGS(2) 1 Fossil bones from Stonesfield [Oxfordshire]

11 May 1822 TGS(2) 1 Specimens from the Quarries of Stonesfield [Oxfordshire]

Halifax, Rev. Robert (1760-1838)

19 December 1817 TGS(1) 5 Fossil Pentacrinus from the Lias of Frethern Cliff, on the Severn; fossil chain coral from Ledbury [Hereford and Worcester]

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Hall, Captain Basil R. N. (1788-1844)

30 April 1830 TGS(2) 3 A mahogany cabinet containing the results of Sir James Hall's experiments on the fusibility of lime, basalt and other rocks [According to the ms record this donation was made in 1833]

Hall, T. M.

18 December 1867 'MS only', argentiferous galena from Craggs Down, Combmartin, north Devon

Hambrough, Albert John (1820/1-1861) and L. L. B. Ibbetson

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 342 Specimens from Atherfield, Isle of Wight

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Hamilton, William John (1805-1867)

17 February 1860 QJGS 16 Fossil fish from the London Clay, and a suite of Recent shells

15 February 1861 QJGS 17 Specimens of Wealden Unios from Tunbridge Wells [Kent]

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Hanmer, Edward [M.G.S.]

25 July 1819 TGS(1) 5 Tottenhoe stone

Harding, Colonel William (1792-1886)

22 December 1834 TGS(2) 4 Fossils from the neighbourhood of Ilfracombe (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 131, 20 February 1835. *Letter, W. Harding to W. Lonsdale, 18 December 1834, GSL Mus1/140*)

Devonian fossils at BGS.

Harkness, Professor Robert (1816-1878)

19 February 1864 QJGS 20 Specimen of cone-in-cone structure in slate, from Troutbeck, Keswick [Cumbria]

Ordovician fossils at BGS.

Hardwicke, Major-General Thomas (1756-1835)

16 June 1830 TGS(2) 3 *Spongia patera*

Harris, William (1797-1877)

21 February 1840 PGS 3 p. 195 Fossils from the Chalk near Charing [Kent] (*Letters, 13 and 17 January 1840, GSL Mus2/51-2*)

- 26 September 1840 TGS(2) 6 Chalk fossils from the neighbourhood of Charing, Kent (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 373 19 February 1841 *Letters, 19 June and 26 September 1840, GSL Mus2/53-4*)
- 6 May 1841 TGS(2) 6 Fossils from the Chalk near Charing [Kent] (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 621, 18 February 1842 (*Letter, 19 May 1841, GSL Mus2/55*))
- 16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 342 Tooth of an undescribed species of *Lamna* from the Chalk, Charing, Kent
- 20 February 1846 QJGS 2 Slab of Paludinae from the Weald at Pluckley [Kent], and corals, shells and foraminifera from the Chalk of Charing, Kent
- 19 February 1858 QJGS 14 Fossiliferous Ironstone from the North Downs*
- 18 February 1859 QJGS 15 Specimens of fossiliferous ironstone from Lenham, Kent
- * *Five Geological Society Museum rock specimens from a trench at Charing Hill, Kent, are now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). They illustrate a section on p. 332 of a paper by Prestwich and Wood (1858). There are Cretaceous, Tertiary and Quaternary fossils at BGS.*
- Harvey, Charles (1756/7-1843) [changed name to Charles Savill-Onley]
- 20 December 1811 TGS(1) 2 Fossil wood from the tunnel at Blisworth, in Northamptonshire
- Harvey, Captain [R.E.]
- 17 February 1860 QJGS 16 Ammonite from near Ventnor [Isle of Wight]
- Cretaceous fossils at BGS.*
- Harvey, George (d.1838)
- 27 September 1836 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 2 p. 464 Fossils from the limestone of Teignmouth [Devon. Noted in TGS(2) 5 as from a J. K. Harvey]
- Devonian fossils at BGS.*
- Hastie, James (fl.1841-1855)
- 18 February 1848 QJGS 4 Vertebrae of *Otodus appendiculatus* in chalk, from Dorking [Surrey]
- Cretaceous fossils at BGS.*
- Haughton, Rev. Professor Samuel (1821-1897)
- 15 February 1856 QJGS 12 Specimens of ferns, &c. in the yellow sandstones of Ireland
- Devonian fossils at BGS.*
- Hawkes, W.
- 18 February 1859 QJGS 15 A series of molten specimens of the Rowley Basalt (Hawkes, 1859)
- Hawkshaw, Sir John (1811-1891)
- Coal Measures plants from near Manchester at BGS
- Carboniferous fossils at BGS.*
- Head, Sir Edmund Walker (1805-1868)
- 3 September 1826 TGS(2) 2 Specimens of grauwacke with fossil shells from the summit of Snowdon
- Heathfield, Richard A. jun. (d.1849)
- 6 April 1827 TGS(2) 2 Echini from the Chalk
- Heer, Oswald (1809-1883)
- Recent plants from Ulverston, Cumbria, at BGS.*
- Henderson, Dr Alexander (1780-1863)
- 27 November 1821 TGS(2) 1 Granite from Aberdeenshire

Hennah, Rev. Richard (1765–1846)

12 November 1815 TGS(1) 3 Plymouth Limestone with organic remains (See Hennah, 1817. *Letter, R. Hennah to H. Warburton, 25 March 1815, GSL Mus1/61*)

14 April 1820 TGS(1) 5 Fossils from the Plymouth Limestone (Hennah, 1821)

11 October 1821 TGS(2) 1 Impressions of Encrini in schist, from Plymouth [Devon]

17 November 1826 TGS(2) 2 Fossils from the Plymouth Limestone (Hennah, 1827)

October 1829 'MS only' Specimens from Plymouth, Devon (*List of specimens sent to the Geol. Soc. from Plymouth, October 1829, GSL Mus1/138*)

December 1840 TGS(2) 6 Fossils from the Plymouth Limestone (Also reported PGS 3 p. 373, 19 February 1841)

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 342 Corals from the Devonian Limestone, Plymouth [Devon] (*Letter, R. Hennah to R. I. Murchison, 7 February 1843, GSL LR7/329*)

Devonian fossils at BGS.

Hennah, Rev. William V.

25 October 1814 TGS(1) 3 Limestone with fossil shells from Plymouth 7 June 1816

TGS(1) 3 Plymouth Limestone with organic remains 21 February 1840 PGS 3 p. 195

Portions of a tortoise from the freshwater strata of East Cowes, Isle of Wight (*Letter, W. Hennah, 19 August 1839, GSL Mus2/29*)

8 June 1846 'MS only' Crinoidea and quartz from Cork; fossils in slate from Ireland; specimens from Torquay*

19 February 1847 QJGS 3 Collection of Devonian shells and crinoidal remains, made by the late Rev. Richard Hennah and the Rev. W. V. Hennah (*Letter, 6 May 1846, GSL LR9/242*)

* *Four former Geological Society Museum rock specimens attributable to the Rev. W. V. Hennah, including one from Torquay, are extant in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH).*

There are Devonian and Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Henslow, Rev. John Stephens (1796–1861)

18 September 1819 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from Isle of Man (Henslow, 1821)

April 1820 'MS only' Fossils from the Greensand near Maidstone, Kent

5 June 1821 TGS(1) 5 Specimens of Paludina Ventricosa (Leach)

19 April 1822 TGS(2) 1 Specimens from Anglesea*

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 343 Casts of the tympanic bones of Cetacea from the Red Crag of Felixstow [Suffolk] (Henslow, 1845)

21 February 1862 QJGS 18 Two specimens of flint with mammillated surface from church-tower, in illustration of Mr Rose's observations, published in the Proc. Geol. Assoc., No5, p. 624.

* *Ten rock specimens corresponding to this donation to the Geological Society of London Museum, from Plas Newydd, Anglesey, are extant in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH).*

Carboniferous and casts of Pleistocene fossils at BGS.

Henwood, William Jory (1805–1875)

8 June 1831 TGS(2) 3 Specimens collected in the mines in the parishes of St. Just, Paul and Gulvall, Cornwall (*Letter, W. J. Henwood to W. Lonsdale, 6 May 1831, GSL Mus1/113*)

28 November 1831 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 351 Additional specimens illustrative of the mines of Cornwall *Letters, W. J. Henwood to W. Lonsdale, 18 June and 14 November 1831, GSL Mus1/114–5*)

21 February 1834 PGS 2 p. 25 Mineral veinstone from Cornwall

4 May 1842 TGS(2) 6 Fossils from the Mountain Limestone, Ireland. (Also reported in PGS 4 p. 49, 17 February 1843)

Herbert, Joseph

4 November 1808 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from Sussex

5 January 1810 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from the vicinity of Bristol &c. (*List of Coalfield specimens, 5 January 1810, GSL LDGSL27/10*)

2 February 1810 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from the Isle of Shepey &c.

6 April 1810 'MS only'. specimens from the neighbourhood of Bristol <Sussex, Suffolk &c.>

21 December 1810 TGS(1) 1 Fossil bones found at Walton, Essex (*Note on fossil bones, 6 December 1810, GSL Mus1/21*)

Herschel, Sir John Frederick William (1792–1871) and Captain T. Longworth Dames

16 February 1866 QJGS 22 Rhomboidal specimens of Clay Ironstone and Iron-sandstone from the Collingwood and Clanmullen Quarries (Herschel, 1865)

Hesletine, S. R.

17 November 1838 TGS(2) 5 Fossil turtle, from Harwich [Essex] (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 46, 15 February 1839)

Heuland, John Henry (1778–1856)

18 June 1813 TGS(1) 2 Simple minerals

22 February 1815 TGS(1) 3 Twenty one specimens of simple minerals

15 December 1820 TGS(1) 5 Axinite from Botallack Mine, Cornwall and quartz from Beeralston, Devon

Hewett, George

4 January 1819 TGS(1) 5 Fossils from Altofts, near Wakefield [W. Yorkshire] <mostly impressions of vegetables in sandstone> (*Letter, G. Hewett to H. J. Brooke, 28 December 1818, GSL Mus1/2*)

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Hicks, Dr Henry (1837–1899)

15 February 1878 QJGS 34 Specimens of *Paradoxides davidis*, *Conocoryphe lyellii*, &c. and a series of rock-specimens of the Pebidian and Dimentian Formations of St David's, South Wales (Hicks, 1877)

Cambrian fossils at BGS.

Higgins, Godfrey (1773–1833)

16 June 1823 TGS(2) 1 Specimens from Stonehenge

Hill, C. [of Cirencester]

17 February 1860 QJGS 16 Two specimens of *Hyboclypus* from the Cornbrash

Hill, H.

Ordovician rocks from Carmarthenshire at BGS

Hills Mr [of Chichester]

21 February 1845 PGS 4 p. 534 Specimen of *Pholadomya gigantea* from the Lower Greensand

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Hincks, Rev. Thomas (1818–1899)

6 November 1812 TGS(1) 2 Asbestos and black chalk from Ireland

Hobbins, Joseph (d. 1894)

17 February 1854 QJGS 10 *Stigmaria*, from Wednesbury [W. Midlands]

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Hobson, William (fl. 1808–1831)

8 December 1830 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 261 Remains of the elephant, rhinoceros, horse, ox &c. from Kingsland, Middlesex (*Letter, 15 December 1830, GSL Mus1/148*)

Hodgson, Miss E. [of Ulverston]

20 February 1863 QJGS 19 Specimens of rocks from near Ulverston, Lancashire (Hodgson, 1863)*

* *Nine specimens of rock and earth illustrating this paper are extant in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). There is also a letter to Miss Hodgson from E. Wadman which was found with the collection.*

Recent plants are at BGS.

Holden, John Sinclair (fl. 1869–1879)

Tertiary fossils from Ireland at BGS

Holdsworth, Thomas Hodgson (d. 1840)

29 January 1831 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 261 Coal from Bovey Tracey, and minerals from Haytor Mine [Devon] (*Letter, 29 January 1831, GSL Mus1/179*)

13 December 1831 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 352 Specimens found in the clay-iron-stone of the New Hadley-Iron-Works near Wilmington, Shropshire

17 February 1832 PGS 1 p. 352 Childrenite from Cornwall

25 February 1832 TGS(2) 3 Minerals from Devonshire and Cornwall (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 426, 15 February 1833. *Letter, T. H. Holdsworth to W. Lonsdale, n.d. GSL Mus1/183*)

10 April 1832 TGS(2) 3 Specimens from Charnwood Forest [Leicestershire] (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 426, 15 February 1833. *Letter, T. H. Holdsworth to W. Lonsdale, n.d. GSL Mus1/176*)

29 April 1835 TGS(2) 4 Specimens of British Minerals (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 341, 19 February 1836)*

* *These minerals, at one time in the Geological Society Museum, include fluorite from Beer Alston, Devon, now BM1911,554, and 'Jews House Tin' (BM1911,545) from Bedelva Moor, Luxullian, Cornwall. Also chalcocopyrite (BM1911,544) from Dolcoath Mine, Camborne, and cassiterite (BM1911,560) from Bean Mine (Carclaze Mine), Cornwall. Cuprite from Lanescort Mine, Lostwithel, Cornwall, is now BM1911,563. There is also azurite (BM1911,592) from the Quantock Hills, Somerset, and malachite (BM1911,594) from the same locality. Childrenite from Old Crinnis Mine, St Austell, Cornwall, is now BM1911,609. Specimen of cassiterite (BM1911,562) from Wheal Malken, and of cuprite (BM1911,563) from Lanescot Mine, Cornwall, also survive in the BM(NH).*

Carboniferous fossils exist at BGS.

Holland, Henry (1788–1873)

5 May 1809 TGS(1) 1 Specimens of the strata from a rock-salt mine at Northwich, Cheshire (Holland, 1811)*

* *Six rock specimens from Witton, near Northwich, which correspond to this donation, are extant in the BM(NH).*

Holland, Samuel, junr. [of Plas yr Penrhyn, Portmadoc]

21 February 1845 PGS 4 p. 534 Specimen of *Asaphus Powisii* from Phwlhelri, Caernarvonshire

Ordovician fossils at BGS.

Holloway, Jno junr.

1 June 1810 TGS(1) 1 Specimens of fossil shells from the coast of Sussex (*Letter, J. Holloway to J. Laird, 3 May 1810, GSL Mus1/23*)

Holme, Rev. John (1759/60–1829)

22 February 1815 TGS(1) 3 Specimens from a chalk-pit at Reach, near Cambridge

17 May 1816 TGS(1) 3 Specimens from the neighbourhood of Cambridge.

6 June 1816 'MS only' Section of a chalk pit at Sudbury, near Cambridge

7 June 1816 TGS(1) 3 Harmotome from Strontian, Argyleshire, and of Lepidolite in primitive limestone from Scotland

20 February 1818 TGS(1) 5 Manganese in chalk (from the parishes of Mildenhall and Freckenham, Suffolk). (*Notes on specimens, n.d. GSL Mus1/85*)

20 January 1819 TGS(1) 5 Chalk and mulatto stone altered by whin dykes from Belfast, in Ireland; specimens from Cumberland (listed in detail in the Waste Book, 14767–14778)

24 May 1819 TGS(1) 5 Flint and fossil shell from Isleham gravel pits near Harwich [Essex]

4 March 1820 TGS(1) 5 Septaria from Harwich and chert from the limestone of Warnell Fell [Cumbria]; carbonate of lime from Strontian [Scotland]; lepidolite from Dalmally; a horn found in a barrow, near the Red Lodge, 5 1/2 miles from Newmarket [Suffolk] (accompanied by human bones).

26 June 1823 TGS(2) 1 Carbonate of zinc disseminated through clay from Red Marl, Saltun Bay [Cumbria]

3 February 1824 TGS(2) 2 Stone from Godstone, with an analysis

20 May 1825 TGS(2) 2 Grey cobalt containing 11 per cent of Zaffre, from Black Combe, Cumberland

* *A specimen of calcite from Strontian, Argyll, corresponding to this donation of March 1820, is now BM1911.573.*

Carboniferous and Tertiary fossils are at BGS.

Homfray, David (1822–1893)

Cambrian fossils from north Wales at BGS

Hony, Rev. William Edward (1788–1875)

18 April 1817 TGS(1) 4 Grauwakke with impressions of shells from (near Ashburton,) Devonshire

Devonian fossils at BGS.

Hope, Rev. Frederick William (1797–1862)

Fossils from the London Clay of Sheppey, Kent, and Bognor Regis at BGS.

Hore, Rev. William Strong (1807–1882)

17 February 1843 PGS 4 p. 50 Devonian fossils from Whitesand Bay near Plymouth [Devon]

Devonian fossils at BGS.

Horner, Francis (1778–1817)

21 December 1810 TGS(1) 1 Specimens of Alum Slate in different stages of decomposition from the Campsie Hills in Stirlingshire

Horner, Leonard (1785–1864)

6 May 1808 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from the tunnel at Rotherhithe, and from the neighbourhood of Greenwich

4 November 1808 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from Kent and Surrey

15 March 1811 TGS(1) 1 Specimens illustrative of the Malvern Hills (Horner, 1811)* (*Descriptive catalogue, BMNHP P Mss, Geol. Soc. List of specimens*)

20 December 1811 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Warwickshire

17 April 1812 TGS(1) 2 Specimens in illustration of Mr Horner's paper on Droitwich (Horner, 1814)

21 May 1813 TGS(2) 1 Zeolites from Ferroe [Faeroes] and Perthshire (*List of Minerals, 13 May 1813, GSL Mus 1/198*)

2 December 1814 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Dudley, from Kinnoul, and from the Pentland Hills and Salisbury Crags; and recent shells

23 December 1814 TGS(1) 3 Specimens of Zeolite from Ferroe, of Derbyshire spar and of slate from Ingleton [N. Yorkshire]

28 December 1814 TGS(1) 3 Miscellaneous specimens from the Giant's Causeway, Carlisle &c.

Early 1815 'MS only' Siliceous puddingstone

3 March 1815 TGS (1) 3 Specimens from Somersetshire (Horner, 1816)* 21 February 1840 PGS 3 p. 195 Slates

21 February 1862 QJGS 18 313 specimens of British rocks and fossils

* *Over one hundred rock specimens corresponding to Horner's Somerset donation to the Geological Society Museum, survive in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(N11). In addition some twenty specimen labelled 'Malvern' are extant. Rock specimens from Devon, illustrating a paper by Horner (1854), also exist. A mineral specimen of 'calamine' (smithsonite), now BM1911.595, from Holywell, Flint, is recorded in the BM(N11) records as having been given to the Geological Society in 1808. Silurian and Recent fossils at BGS.*

Howse, Richard (1821–1901)

19 February 1858 QJGS 14 Specimen of Mari Slate with Lingula Credneri
Permian fossils at BGS.

Hudson, ?Robert (ob. 1883)

Ammonite from Chalk and fossils from the Bracklesham Beds at BGS

Hume, Sir Abraham (1749–1838)

16 November 1810 TGS(1) 1 A mass of Puddingstone from Hertfordshire

20 March 1812 TGS(2) 1 Septarium from Hertfordshire

15 May 1812 TGS(1) 2 Specimens of Magnesian Limestone from Sunderland

18 December 1812 'MS only', specimens from Hambeck stone pit at Wilsford in Lincoln (*Letter, G. B. Greenough to [T. Webster], 17 December 1812, GSL Mus1/37*)

Hunter, Rev. John (1788–1866)

15 February 1861 QJGS 17 Slab of Old Red Sandstone from Mill of Ash

Hunter, Robert (d. 1866/7)

18 December 1832 TGS(2) 3 Portion of a metacarpal bone of an Ox, from the peat of Woolhampton, between Reading and Newbury (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 427, 15 February 1833. *Letter, 14 December 1832, GSL Mus1/174*)

Hunter, William Percival (b. 1812)

5 April 1837 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 2 p. 608 Polished specimens of the limestone of Kilkenny, and a boulder of the Hertfordshire pudding-stone; and granite from Newry, on the road to Belfast (*Letter, 11 March 1837, GSL LR3/54*)

19 April 1837 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 2 p. 608 Specimens from the Coal Measure of Burdie House, and limestone from Glen Tilt

1 May 1837 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 2 p. 608 Specimens of granite, and of garnets in mica slate, from between Dunkeld and Blair

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Hutton, William (1797–1860)

4 January 1828 TGS(2) 2 Specimens of fossil vegetables from the Northumberland and Durham Coal Field (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 47, 15 February 1828. See also *Remarks on the collection, 1827, GSL Mus 1/119*)

12 June 1829 TGS(2) 3 Fossil plants from the Northumberland and Durham Coalfield (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 177, 19 February 1830.

Notes on fossil plants, 1 June 1829, GSL Mus1/153)

7 September 1830 TGS(2) 3 Fossil tree specimens from Wideopen [Tyne and Wear] (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 260, 18 February 1831. *Description of a fossil tree, February 1830, GSL Mus2/20)*

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Ibbetson, Levett Landon Boscawen (d.1869)

21 March 1838 TGS(2) 5 Stratigraphical model of the Under Cliff, Isle of Wight

Ibbetson, L. L. B. and A. J. Hambrough. See Hambrough & Ibbetson

Ibbetson, L. L. B. and Professor Forbes

21 February 1845 PGS 4 p. 534 Fossils from the Lower Greensand at Atherfield, Isle of Wight (Ibbetson & Forbes, 1845)

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Ick, William (1800–1844)

Carboniferous crustaceans at BGS (Ick, 1845)

Image, Rev. Thomas (1772–1856)

21 February 1845 PGS 4 p. 534 Terebratulæ from the Chalk and Gault of Cambridgeshire

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Imrie, Lieut Colonel Ninian

1 June 1810 TGS(1) 1 Specimens illustrative of his section of the Grampian Hills [Scotland]

Indermaur, Mr

10 June 1841 TGS (2) 6 Fossils from the Lower Greensand, Maidstone (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 621, 18 February 1842)

Irton, Edward L.

19 June 1812 TGS(1) 2 Tubes found in the sand at Drigg, in Cumberland (Irton, 1821)

6 November 1812 TGS(1) 2 Sand tubes from Drigg [Cumbria] (Irton, 1821)

Jackson, E. Ward

20 February 1857 QJGS 3 Specimens of Kimmeridge coal

Jackson, G.

21 February 1862 QJGS 18 Specimens of Mountain-limestones (rocks and fossils) from cuttings at Casterton, near Kirkby Lonsdale, on the line of the Lune Valley Railway [Cumbria]

Jaffray, Alexander

2 June 1808 TGS(1) 1 Specimens of the strata found in sinking a coal mine in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-under-Line [Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire] (*List of specimens, May 1808, GSL Mus1/59)*

3 November 1809 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from Malvern Hills [Hereford and Worcester]

19 April 1811 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from Mowcap, Staffordshire, <the Malvern Hills and the neighbourhood of Exeter>

3 May 1811 TGS(1) 1 Coal-blende and black Chalk, from the County of Tipperary

James, William

2 June 1808 TGS(1) 1 Vegetable remains on coal slate from Somersetshire

Jameson, Mr J. [of Islington]

21 February 1855 QJGS 11 Specimen of slate from Westmoreland, and a specimen of coked straw

Janson, Edmund William (fl.1895–1905)

Liassic fossils from near Bath, Avon, at BGS

Jenner, Dr Edward (1749–1823)

4 November 1814 'MS only', amygdaloid and calcedony from Gloucestershire and Lias fossils from the same (*Note on specimens from Westbury on Severn, n.d., GSL Mus/71*)

Johnson, Thomas (d.c1833)

25 March 1830 TGS(2) 3 Native platina and native iridium with native alloy of iridium and osmium

Jones, J. R.

21 February 1812 TGS(1) Supposed native lead from Holywell, N. Wales

Jones, Captain Theobald (1790–1868)

6 May 1841 TGS(2) 6 and PGS 3 p.620 Specimen of *Chaetetes radiatus* from the Mountain Limestone of Castle Espie Quarry, County Down

31 August 1841 TGS(2) 6 and PGS 3 p. 620 Palatal teeth of fishes from Armagh

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 342 Palatal remains, teeth and spines of 42 species of fish from the Carboniferous Limestone of Armagh

21 February 1845 PGS 4 p. 534 A collection of palatal and other remains of fish from the Carboniferous Limestone of Armagh

20 February 1846 QJGS 2 Palates, teeth and spines of fish from the Carboniferous Limestone of Armagh

15 February 1850 QJGS 6 Specimens of fossil fishes from the Mountain Limestone of Armagh

20 February 1852 QJGS 8 32 Specimens of fish-remains, from the Carboniferous Limestone of Armagh

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Jones, Professor Thomas Rupert (1819–1911)

15 February 1861 QJGS 17 Specimens of pseudomorphs of salt in Keuper sandstone, from Deerhurst [Gloucestershire]

19 February 1875 QJGS 31 Specimens of Woolwich and Reading Beds near Reading, Berks (Jones & King, 1875)

A large collection of fossils at BGS.

Jones, William [of Ludlow]

1 February 1833 TGS(2) 3 Specimens of Ludlow rock (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 427, 15 February 1833)

Jones, William Rupert (1855–1915)

Fossils from the Gault and Lower Greensand of Kent at BGS

Jordan, Henry Keyes (1838–1923)

16 February 1877 QJGS 33 Coal pebbles (Jordan, 1877)

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Jukes-Browne, Alfred John (1851–1914)

19 February 1875 QJGS 31 Some Cretaceous fossils from Cambridgeshire (Jukes-Browne, 1875)

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Kater, Captain Henry (1777–1835)

1 December 1826 TGS(2) 2 Impression of a vegetable stem on sandstone from the gritstone quarries at Wickersley, near Rotherham [S.Yorkshire]

Keir, James (1735–1820)

18 January 1811 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from a shaft sunk in Tividale colliery, near Dudley [W.Midlands] (*Description of specimens, 1810, GSL Mus1/10; Letter, 10 December 1810, GSL Mus1/106*)

Kent, Samuel Luck (d.1845)

3 November 1815 TGS(1) 3 Calcareous incrustations from Coton, near Cambridge

Kenyon, John (1784–1856) (in the name of the late Mrs Kenyon)

6 October 1835 TGS(2) 5 Ammonites perarmatus and fossils from the Chalk, Upper Greensand, &c. (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 342, 19 February 1836)

Jurassic and Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Kerry, Mr

Carboniferous Limestone fossils from Northumberland at BGS

Killaly, Richard Griffith (d.1860)

1 February 1833 TGS(2) 3 Specimens of fossil fishes from Mansfield, [Nottinghamshire]

Kirshaw, John William (fl.1847–1873) [FGS]

16 February 1849 QJGS 5 Plagiostoma hermanni, from the Lower Lias, Warwickshire

19 February 1864 QJGS 20 Specimens of corals from the lower beds of the Middle Lias, from near Cherrington, Warwickshire

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Knight, Richard (1768–1844)

18 December 1833 TGS(2) 4 Asbestos

3 February 1835 TGS(2) 4 Porelain Jasper from the Junction of the Sandstone and Trap Rock of Stirling Castle [Scotland] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 131, 20 February 1835)

Knipe, J. A.

15 February 1856 QJGS 12 Iron ore from Waltham on the Wolds [Leicestershire]

Koche, Dr

Devonian gastropods at BGS.

Knox, Rt. Hon. George (d.1827)

16 May 1823 TGS(2) 1 Newry Pitchstone, Andalusite from the County of Dublin and killinite from the County of Dublin

8 April 1824 TGS(2) 2 Fossils from the Dublin Limestone

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Krantz, Dr August (1809–1872)

15 February 1856 QJGS 12 Specimens of allophane from the Charlton Chalk Pit [Kent]

Laine, M.

1 June 1810 TGS (1) 1 Specimens from the Isle of Shepey [Kent]

Laird, James (d.1840)

5 May 1809 TGS(1) 1 Rock salt from Northwich, [Cheshire], in illustration of Mr Holland's account of that district (Holland, 1811)

21 June 1811 TGS(1) 1 Sulphate of strontian, found in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and limestone from St Vincents Cliffs &c. [Bristol]

1 November 1811 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from the neighbourhood of Weymouth [Dorset]
 5 May 1815 TGS(1) 3 'Mammillated' Calcedony
 20 January 1836 TGS(2) 5 Fossils from Bognor [Regis, W. Sussex] (Also reported in
 PGS 2 p. 342. 19 February 1836. *Letter, J. Laird to W. Lonsdale, 18 December 1835,*
GSL Mus1/88.)

1 February 1838 TGS(2) 5 Specimens from Bognor
 1 June 1838 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 3 p. 45 Fossils from Bognor

Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Lambert, Alan (1837-1928)

17 February 1865 QJGS 21 A series of Cretaceous fossils from Dover [Kent];
 Specimens of Nautili from the London Clay; and an Apiocrinite from the Bradford
 Clay

Jurassic and Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Lambert, Aylmer Bourke (1761-1842)

22 October 1824 TGS(2) 2 Impressions of vegetables in coal shale, from Camerton,
 near Bath [Avon]

19 February 1830 PGS 1 p.178 Jaw-bone of a horse; Jaw-bone of a stag, and other
 bones found in digging the foundation of Staines Bridge [Surrey]

Lambert, Josias (d.1855)

26 March 1830 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 260 Specimens from the coal basin of South
 Wales

Lambert, Rev. James

21 April 1815 'MS only', phosphat of iron on a recent *Mytilus anatinus*

Lamplugh, George William (1859-1926) and J. F. Walker (1839-1907)

19 February 1904 QJGS 60 A series of fossil brachiopoda from the fossiliferous band at
 the top of the Lower Greensand at Shenley Hill, near Leighton Buzzard
 [Bedfordshire]

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Lane, Mrs

18 April 1832 TGS(2) 3 Recent shells from the coast of Devonshire (Also reported in
 PGS 1 p. 427. 15 February 1833)

Lankester, Edwin Ray (1847-1929)

8 June 1869 'MS only', fossils from the Suffolk Tertiaries (Lankester, 1870)

Pleistocene fossils at BGS.

Lawson, John (1824/5-1873)

15 February 1867 QJGS 23 A piece of an iron water-pipe from Bath, containing a
 calcareous incrustation

Lea, I.

13 August 1852 'MS only', cast of footsteps of *Sauropus primaevus*

Leach, Henry

Carboniferous fossils from Pembrokeshire at BGS

Leach, William Elford (1790-1836)

16 April 1819 TGS(1) 5 Cavernous quartz encrusted with iron carbonate and
 manganese (*Letter, W. E. Leach, 1 April 1819, GSL Mus1/72*)

Le Courteur, Mrs Major-General

21 October 1837 TGS(2) 5 Specimen of ficoides

Lee, H. M. [of Wisbech]

- 20 February 1846 QJGS 2 Fossils from the Great Oolite, Kate's Cabin in Peterborough
 19 February 1847 QJGS 3 Specimens of *Tellina* and *Ostrea* from March in
 Cambridgeshire

Jurassic and Pleistocene fossils at BGS.

Lee, John (1783–1866)

- 13 May 1833 TGS(2) 3 Cast of the paddle of the *Plesiosaurus* found at Bedford (Also
 reported in PGS 2 p. 28, 21 February 1834 *Notes on Plesiosaurs, 29 March 1833, GSL
 Mus2/71*)
 19 February 1847 QJGS 3 Fossil shells from the Kimmeridge Clay of Hartwell,
 Buckinghamshire

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

The Leeds Philosophical Society

- 6 June 1832 TGS(2) 3 Cast of a fish found in the Coal Measures near Leeds
 [W. Yorkshire] (Also recorded in PGS 1 p. 427, 15 February 1833)

Leigh, J.

- December 1835 'MS only' Fossils from the marl near Manchester (*Letter, J. Leigh to
 R. I. Murchison, 16 December 1835, GSL Mus2/28*) (Leigh & Binney, 1836)

Permian fossils at BGS.

Leigh, Mr [Lea in ms minutes]

- 21 January 1835 TGS(2) 4 Casts from Flambro' Head, [Humberside] of Spongy
 Zoophites (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 131, 20 February 1835)

Lewis, Thomas Frankland (1780–1855)

- 7 December 1825 TGS(2) 2 Specimens from Radnorshire
 21 April 1826 TGS(2) 2 Rocks from Radnorshire

Lewis, Rev. Thomas Taylor (1801–1858)

- 1 February 1833 TGS(2) 3 Fossils from the Transition Limestone of Shropshire and
 Herefordshire (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 427, 15 February 1833) (*Letters, R. I.
 Murchison to T. T. Lewis 16 Dec 1831 and Lewis to Murchison, 21 Dec 1831 and 7 Feb
 1832, GSL ML7/1,2*)
 12 March 1834 TGS(2) 4 Corals from Aymestry [Hereford and Worcester] (Also
 reported in PGS 2 p. 130, 20 February 1835 with the donation below)
 25 April 1834 TGS(2) 4 A large specimen of the polished Limestone found near
 Gwinfe in Caermarthenshire (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 130 20 February 1835 with the
 donation above)
 17 February 1843 PGS 4 pp. 49–50 Specimens of the Ludlow 'Bone-bed' from beneath
 the Downton Castle Building-stone, Brindgwood [Shropshire]

Ordovician and Silurian fossils at BGS.

Lindsey, Dr

Gault fossils from Folkestone, Kent, at BGS

Lister, George

- July [1820s] 'MS only' Specimens from Louth, Lincolnshire (*Letter, G. Lister to T.
 Webster, 9 July n.y., GSL Mus1/159*)

Lock, George

Coal Measure plants from Little Hulton, Lancashire, at BGS.

Long, William (d.1875)

18 February 1848 QJGS 4 Specimens of teeth from Kent's cavern [Torquay, Devon]
(*Letter, W. Long to J. C. Moore, 8 June [1847], GSL LDGSL30*)

Tertiary and Quaternary fossils at BGS.

Longworth Dames, Captain T. and Sir J. F. W. Herschel. See Herschel and Longworth Dames

Lonsdale, Edgar

21 November 1871 'MS only', a collection of fossil corals belonging to the late Mr Wm. Lonsdale

Lonsdale, William (1794–1871)

19 February 1841 PGS 3 p. 368 Rock specimens from the various subdivisions of the Lias and Oolite formations

There are about four hundred rock specimens from the Geological Society Museum surviving in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). Rock material connected with a paper by Lonsdale (1832) has been traced in this collection.

There is a large collection of fossils at BGS.

Lord, Captain ?William Keast (1818–1872)

19 February 1858 QJGS 14 Crystals of carbonate of iron from Virtuous Lady Mine, Devon*

* *A specimen of siderite from this locality (now BM1911,576) survives in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH)*

Lousada, Miss

23 February 1837 TGS(2) 5 A collection of British and foreign specimens (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 607, 16 February 1838)

Lovell, Robert [M.D., of Bristol]

3 November 1809 TGS(1) Specimen of wood and other remains from the new cut for the River Avon at Bristol

Lowe, Mrs

17 February 1843 PGS 4 p. 50 Crioceratite from the Kelloway Rock, and other fossils from the Oxford Clay near Chippenham [Wiltshire]

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Lowe, William

14 December 1821 TGS(2) 1 Specimens from Jersey

Lowndes, William [of London]

4 March 1814 'MS only' Specimens from Somersetshire

4 March 1814 TGS(1) 2 Molybdena in granite from Shap, in Westmoreland

Lowry, Wilson (1762–1824)

16 November 1810 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from Isle of Portland [Dorset]

Lubbock, Sir John William (1803–1865)

2 May 1821 TGS(1) 5 Fossil shells from Plaistow near Bromley [London]

5 February 1830 TGS(2) 3 Neck of a Whale found in making St. Katherine's Dock [London]

December 1840 TGS(2) 6 and PGS 3 p. 373 Chalk Fossils from Sutton [Surrey]

Pleistocene fossils at BGS.

Lunn, Francis (1795–1839)

6 June 1819 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from Cambridgeshire (Lunn, 1819)*

* *Four Geological Society Museum rock specimens from Long Storr, and one from*

Gog and Magog Hill, Cambridgeshire, survive in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH).

Lushington, J. E.

21 November 1828 TGS(2) 2 A Turrilite from Eastbourne [E.Sussex]
Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Lyell, Sir Charles (1797–1875)

19 April 1822 TGS(2) 1 Specimens of English Strata (*Catalogue of specimens, n.d. GSL LDGSL27/16*)

6 February 1823 TGS(2) 1 Specimens of fossils from the Stonesfield Slate

17 February 1823 TGS(2) 1 Specimens illustrative of a section of Stammerham and Sedgewick Quarry, near Horsham [W.Sussex]; Specimens from the Chalk near Dorking [Surrey]

2 May 1823 'MS only', Petworth Marble

3 May 1823 'MS only', Rocks from Surrey and Sussex, <catalogued in detail in the Waste Book, 18636–18664>

16 June 1823 'MS only', specimens from beds immediately beneath the Chalk, near Guildford, Surrey

26 June 1823 TGS(2) 1 Specimens from Forfarshire, N. Britain

2 March 1824 TGS(2) 2 Fossils from Stonesfield Slate

1 December 1824 TGS(2) 2 Various specimens of the Oolitic Series of Oxfordshire (*Catalogue of specimens, n.d. GSL Mus1/84*)

16 December 1824 TGS(2) 2 Freshwater rock-marl, and recent shells from the county of Forfar (Lyell, 1826)

21 January 1825 TGS(2) 2 Specimens of marl and of the shells found in it, from near Romsey [Hampshire]

18 March 1825 TGS(2) 2 Specimens from the Brora coal-field, Sutherlandshire, and Chalk flints from Aberdeenshire [Lyell visited Brora in 1824, according to Murchison (1827).] (*Manuscript material, corresponding to this donation, survives in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH)*).

9 April 1825 'MS only', specimens from the Lower Freshwater Formation, Whitecliff Bay, Isle of Wight

1 May 1825 TGS(2) 2 Specimens of serpentine and sandstone from Forfarshire; serpentine from Portsoy; elvan porphyry from Cornwall; serpentine, greenstone and diallage rock from Cornwall.

20 May 1825 TGS(2) 2 Specimens from Clunie, Perthshire

17 February 1826 TGS(2) 2 Specimens from Pool Bay and Studland Bay [Dorset] (Lyell, 1827*a*, 1827*b*)*

16 March 1867 'MS only', fossils from the Red Crag

* *Upward of ten specimens (there are over thirty likely specimens corresponding to this donation to the Geological Society, but many are unlabelled) from the Christchurch Head and Studland Bay area are extant. Also surviving are seven from the Guildford – Dorking area of Surrey, and one from Reading, Berkshire.*

There are Jurassic, Tertiary and Quaternary fossils at BGS.

MacCulloch, Dr John (1773–1835)

17 April 1812 TGS(1) 2 Specimens in illustration of Dr MacCulloch's paper on bitumen (MacCulloch, 1814*a*)

6 November 1812 TGS(1) 2 Specimens in illustration of Dr MacCulloch's paper on the vitrified forts (MacCulloch, 1814*b*)

18 December 1812 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Ireland and Scotland (MacCulloch, 1814*c*)

- 19 February 1813 TGS(1) 2 Specimens illustrating the junction of greenstone and sandstone, Stirling Castle [Scotland] (MacCulloch, 1814*d*)
- 4 March 1814 'MS only' Specimens from Kinnoul [Scotland] described in his paper (MacCulloch, 1817*b*)
- 6 May 1814 TGS(1)2 White marble from Strath, in the island of Sky [Skye] (MacCulloch, 1816*a*)
- 3 June 1814 'MS only', specimens showing conversion of cast iron into plumbago by long exposure to common porter
- 6 January 1815 TGS(1) 3 Tremolit and Sahlite, from Glen Tilt [Aberdeen] (MacCulloch 1816*b*)
- 6 January 1815 TGS(1) 3 Cast from a crystal of blue topaz weighing 15oz, found in the mountains of Mar, Aberdeenshire
- 19 May 1815 TGS(1) 3 Contorted limestone from Glen Tilt [Aberdeen] (MacCulloch, 1816*b*)
- 16 November 1815 TGS(1) 3 Specimens from Western Islands of Scotland* (MacCulloch, 1816*a*) (*Letter, J. MacCulloch to W. Webster, 10 [November 1815] GSL Mus1/5*)
- 26 February 1816 TGS(1) 3 Granite and mica-slate from Glen Tilt [Aberdeen] (MacCulloch 1816*b*)
- 6 December 1816 TGS(1) 4 Five series of specimens from the Isles of Skye* and Rasay*, of gneiss, siliceous schist, actinolite, and sandstone (MacCulloch 1817*a*)
- 1 January 1817 TGS(1) 4 Hypersthene rock from Skye and Ardnamurchan [Scotland] (MacCulloch, 1817*a*)
- 1 January 1817 TGS(1) 4 Steatitil limestone from Skye (MacCulloch, 1817*a*)
- 7 January 1817 TGS(1) 4 Specimens from Scotland*
- 7 March 1817 TGS(1) 4 Specimens from Scotland*
- 21 March 1817 TGS(1) 4 Specimens from Scotland*
- 18 April 1817 TGS(1) 4 Slate from Dunkeld, and mica slate from Perthshire
- 2 May 1817 TGS(1) 4 Specimens from Isle of Man and <fragments of bivalves from- Rasay* (*List of rocks, n.d. GSL Mus1/204*)
- 11 May 1817 TGS(1) 4 Specimens of arenaceo-calcareous stalactite from Delvine, Perthshire
- 5 December 1817 TGS(1) 5 Primary Limestone from Perthshire
- 1 May 1818 TGS(1) 5 Rocks from Scotland <mainly Perthshire and Glen Tilt>*
- 28 March 1819 TGS(1) 5 Rocks from Scotland <287 specimens, listed in Waste Book 14967–15287>*
- 19 December 1820 TGS(1) 5 Serpentine and diallage rock from Shetland

* *On the basis of the original labels we believe that some of these MacCulloch rock specimens are now in the Mineralogy Dept., BM(NH). They include eleven specimens from Raasay, twelve from Skye, eight from the Shiant Isles, nine from Arran, two from Morven, three from Glamich, one from Gigha, two from Mare Isle, two from Scalpa, four from Rhuin, two from Torsa, one from Luing and six from Skath. There are Jurassic fossils at BGS.*

McEney, Rev. John (1796–1841)

- 12 October 1826 TGS(2) 2 Plaster cast of the tooth of the *Ursus cultridens* from Kent's Hole [Torquay, Devon]
Pleistocene fossils at BGS.

Mackay, R.

Wenlock fossils from Ledbury, Hereford and Worcester, at BGS

Mackay, R. W.

Gault fossils from Folkestone, Kent, and Tertiary from Barton and Bracklesham, W. Sussex, at BGS

Mackenzie, A. C.

19 February 1864 QJGS 20 Specimens of albertite from Mountgerald, Scotland (Mackenzie, 1863)

Mackeson, Henry Bean (1811–1894)

November 1841 PGS 3 p. 563 Fossils from the Gault of Copt Point, near Folkstone [Kent]

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 342 Fossils from the Lower Greensand, Hythe, Kent, and from the Gault at Copt Point, near Folkstone [Kent]

18 February 1848 QJGS 4 Shells, bones and teeth, from alluvial beds and raised beach near Hythe [Kent]

Cretaceous and Pleistocene fossils at BGS.

Mackintosh, Angus Friend (fl.1839–1848) [FGS]

21 February 1840 PGS 3 p. 195 Beekite from Devonshire

6 May 1841 TGS(2) 6 Specimen of *Pecten lamellosus* from the Portland Oolite. (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 621, 18 February 1842)

Jurassic fossil at BGS.

Mackintosh, C.

1 May 1812 TGS(1) 2 Specimens of the Aluminous strata from Campsie [Scotland] (Mackintosh, 1817). (*Description of the specimens . . . 1812, GSL Mus1/201*)

Mackintosh, Daniel (1815–1891)

Undated donation of drift-boulders (Mackintosh, 1869)*

* *Five rock specimens are still extant in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). Limestone specimens at BGS.*

Maclauchlan, Henry (1791–1881)

6 August 1832 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 427 A portion of the fossil tree found at Craigeleith quarry [near Edinburgh, Scotland]

15 February 1833 PGS 1 p. 427 Fossils from the Oolite of Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire; (*Letter, H. Maclauchlan to W. Lonsdale, 7 May 1832, GSL Mus1/39*)

31 January 1838 TGS(2) 5 Specimens from the slate of Devonshire (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 608, 16 February 1838. *Letter, Maclauchlan to W. Lonsdale, 29 January 1838, GSL Mus2/8*)

21 February 1840 PGS 3 p. 195 Specimens from Abereiddy Bay and from a Peat Bog near Fishguard (*Letter, H. Maclauchlan to W. Lonsdale, 12 August 1839, GSL Mus2/60*)

19 February 1841 PGS 3 p. 373 A mass of metamorphic rock from Fishguard [Dyfed] (*Letters, H. Maclauchlan to W. Lonsdale, 10 & 18 May 1840, GSL Mus2/61–2*)

10 June 1841 TGS(2) 6 Specimens from Pembrokeshire (Maclauchlan, 1842) (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 621, 18 February 1842. *Letter, H. Maclauchlan to W. Lonsdale, 30 April 1841, GSL LR5/303*)

18 February 1848 QJGS 4 Specimens of *Spirifer gigantea* and other shells in slate, from Tregatta quarries near Tintagel [Cornwall]

Silurian, Devonian and Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Maclauchlan H. and J. R. Wright. See Wright and Maclauchlan

Macmichael, William (1784–1839)

3 November 1809 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from Staffa &c.

Majendie, Ashhurst (1784–1867)

29 June 1815 TGS(1) 3 Recent Sandstone, New Quay, Lower St. Columb, north coast of Cornwall

4 May 1816 TGS(1) 3 Wood tin in the matrix, from Trethurgy Moor, near St Austle, Cornwall

- 7 June 1816 TGS(1) 3 Specimens from Cornwall
 5 June 1818 TGS(1) 5 Vein of granite in slate (from St Michaels Mount,) Cornwall
 6 June 1819 'MS only' Rocks and minerals from Cornwall*
 2 April 1821 TGS(1) 5 Sulphate of Barytes (from Reigate [Surrey]) and a fragment of a septarium (from Highgate [London])
 12 June 1822 TGS(2) 1 Specimens from a gravel-pit near Castle Hedingham, Essex
 6 December 1822 TGS(2) 1 Specimens of Flints with organic remains from Headingham Castle, Essex
 20 March 1823 TGS(2) 1 Specimens of flints with organic remains, from a gravel pit near Headingham Castle, Essex
 16 January 1824 TGS(2) 2 Fossil palate of a fish from a gravel pit near Hedingham Castle, Essex
 10 February 1824 TGS(2) 2 Prehnite with part of the matrix from Bottallock, Cornwall
 15 March 1824 TGS(2) 2 Fossils from a gravel pit, Castle Hedingham, Essex
 7 December 1825 TGS(2) 2 Various rocks and minerals
 20 December 1827 TGS(2) 2 Specimens from Anglesea and the neighbourhood of Snowdon
 26 January 1828 TGS(2) 2 Porphyry from Symond's Bath, Exmoor Forest
 25 February 1832 TGS(2) 3 An agate from the trap of Edinburgh (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 426, 15 February 1833)
 26 March 1832 TGS(2) 3 Fossils from the neighbourhood of Bath [Avon] (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 426, 15 February 1833)
 18 December 1833 TGS(2) 4 Specimens from Jersey
 16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 342 Cellular limestone from Sampson's Bay, Ilfracombe [Devon]
 21 February 1845 PGS 4 p. 534 Silurian fossils from the Western flank of the Malverns [Hereford and Worcester]
 20 February 1852 QJGS 8 Specimens of Pinnae, Panopoea, Pyrula, Venericardia, Voluta, Pectunculi, &c., from the Bognor Rock
 21 February 1862 QJGS 18 Specimen of conglomerate with tin-stone, from Relistian Mine, Cornwall*

* *Extant is a specimen of epidote (BM1911,601) from Botallock Mine, St Just, and one of apatite (BM1911,601) Huel Bay, Zennor, St Ives, Cornwall corresponding to the MS donation to the Geological Society Museum of 6 June 1819. These are now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). Also surviving is an unregistered tinstone-conglomerate from Relistian Mine (Carne, 1807).*

Silurian, Carboniferous, Tertiary and Quaternary fossils at BGS.

Malcolmson, John Grant (1802–1844) and Rev. M.R. Coulston. See Coulston and Malcolmson

Malcolmson, J. G., Rev. G. Gordon, and William Staples

5 June 1839 TGS(2) 5 Fishes from the Old Red Sandstone of the counties of Murray, Nairn, Inverness, and Banff [Scotland] (Malcolmson, 1838)
Old Red Sandstone fossils at BGS.

Mandell, Rev. William (c.1779–1843)

19 July 1817 TGS(1) 5 Molybdena and manganese

Mantell, Gideon Algernon (1790–1852)

17 July 1817 'MS only' Alcyonium conoids from the Chalk near Lewes

17 July 1817 TGS(1) 5 Specimens and fossils from the Chalk (95 specimens, Waste Book 12315–12410)

- 17 November 1817 'MS only' Iron pyrites, Chalk near Lewes
 20 February 1818 TGS(1) 5 Scales of fish in chalk, and a polished slab of Petworth Marble
 19 June 1818 TGS(1) 5 Fossils from the Chalk and Blue Marl <from Folkestone, Kent>
 19 June 1818 TGS(1) 5 Flints from Upper Chalk, Lewes
 8 November 1818 'MS only' Fossils from the Chalk and Blue Marl of Lewes
 12 September 1819 TGS(1) 5 Fossils from the Chalk and ferruginous sand in Sussex (Mantell, 1826) (?*List of fossils, n.d., GSL Mus1/16*)
 29 October 1819 TGS(1) 5 Specimens of the tortoise encrinite [Marsupites]
 14 March 1822 TGS(2) 1 Fossil wood from the Weald of Sussex <Waste Book has 'fossil bone?>
 13 June 1822 TGS(2) 1 Specimens from the Weald of Sussex <including bones, teeth and plant material from Tilgate Forest, listed in Waste Book, 18546–18598> (Mantell 1824b)
 17 January 1823 TGS(2) 1 Fossils from the Blue Marle of Bletchingley [Surrey] (Mantell, 1824a)
 26 June 1823 TGS(2) 1 Astacus from the Lower Chalk, Sussex
 1 May 1825 TGS(2) 2 Fossils from the Chalk at Lewes
 2 July 1825 TGS(2) 2 Plaster casts of fossil bones from Tilgate Forest [W.Sussex]* (Mantell, 1835 and 1837)
 15 December 1826 TGS(2) 2 Specimens from Sussex (Mantell, 1926)
 10 April 1832 TGS(2) 3 Fossils from the Weald Clay and Hastings Sand (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 427, 15 February 1833)
 14 August 1834 TGS(2) 4 Cast of a claw-bone of a Crocodile, and of an Iguanodon from Tilgate Forest [W.Sussex]* (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 130, 20 February 1835)
 22 September 1835 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 2 p. 342 Specimens from the newer Pliocene Beds in the neighbourhood of Brighton
 26 September 1835 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 2 p. 342 Specimens of fishes from the Chalk
 1 June 1838 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 3 p. 46 Fossils from the Lower Greensand
 17 November 1838 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 3 p. 46 Cast of bones of reptiles discovered by Dr Mantell in Tilgate Forest* <formerly in the Mantellian Museum, and now in the British Museum> (*Letter, G.A. Mantell to W. Lonsdale, 15 November 1838, GSL Mus2/84*).
 22 May 1839 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 3 p. 195 Fossils from Cornwall
 20 February 1846 QJGS 2 Specimens of the *Unio valdensis* from the Wealden of the Isle of Wight (Mantell, 1846)

* *Ten former Geological Society rock specimens from the Tilgate Forest – Cuckfield area of Sussex survive. One of these appears to contain fossil plant material. They perhaps are connected with papers by Mantell (1824b, 1826 and 1835). The specimens are now in the Department of Mineralogy, British Museum (Natural History). There is a large collection of fossils at BGS.*

Mantell, Reginald Neville (1827–1857)

- 18 February 1848 QJGS 4 Several large ammonites and other fossils from Trowbridge [Wiltshire] (*Letter, 17 March 1847, GSL LR10/67*) (Mantell, 1850)

Marryat, Captain Frederick (1792–1848)

- 3 May 1819 TGS(1) 5 Recent shells
 26 February 1822 TGS(2) 1 Fossil wood bored by *Teredo* from the neighbourhood of Harwich [Essex]

Marryat, Joseph junr.

- 16 April 1819 TGS(1) 5 Recent freshwater shells

Marshall, William [of Tadcaster]

20 May 1825 TGS(2) 2 Green carbonate of copper, occurring in the Magnesian Limestone, at Newton Kime, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire (Marshall, 1826)

Martin, C. W.

30 November 1841 TGS(2) 6 A Trochus, from the Lower Green Sand, near Maidstone [Kent] (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 621, 18 February 1842)

Cretaceous fossil at BGS.

Martin, Peter John (1786–1860)*

15 June 1827 TGS(2) 2 Fossils from the sandstone of Parham Park and Pulborough Mount [W.Sussex] (*In* Fitton, 1836. Also reported PGS 1 p. 47 on 15 February 1828 *List of fossils, n.d., GSL Mus1/143*) (Martin, 1834)

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 342 Ichthyolites and other fossils from the Lower Greensand, Pulborough, Sussex

* *A single former Geological Society Museum specimen, attributable to a 'Mr Martin' and from Ockley, Surrey, is extant in the Department of Mineralogy, British Museum (Natural History).*

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Mawe, John (1764–1829)

1 September 1816 TGS(1) 4 Simple minerals (from Derbyshire)

7 January 1817 TGS(1) 4 Crystallised tourmaline with appatite [sic], from Devonshire (*Letter, 15 January [1809], GSL Mus1/40*)

23 March 1819 TGS(1) 5 Ancient tool called a Noger, formerly used in working the mines of Derbyshire (*Letter, J. Mawe to T. Webster, 22 March 1819, GSL LDGSL28*)

Meade, Thomas (d.1845)

4 November 1808 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from Wiltshire, Somersetshire &c.

3 November 1809 TGS(1) 1 Fossil remains from Wiltshire and Somersetshire

16 November 1810 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from Wiltshire and other parts of England

7 December 1810 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from Somersetshire, Wiltshire &c.

1 February 1811 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from Somersetshire

19 February 1813 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Cheshire and Somersetshire

30 December 1814 TGS(1) 3 Fossils from the Greensand near Warminster [Wiltshire] and other fossil organic remains

23 January 1815 TGS(1) 3 Fossil *Fistulana* from the Coral Rag, Calne [Wiltshire]

20 June 1817 TGS(1) 4 Specimens from Devonshire (minerals from Torquay and Bovey Tracey)

3 August 1820 'MS only' Teeth of a fish, Oolite, Alford

3 August 1820 TGS(1) 5 Vegetable impressions from the coal near Chatley, Somerset

11 March 1829 TGS(2) 2 Wavellite from Cork [Ireland] (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 177, 19 February 1830)*

* *The specimen is now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH) numbered BM1911,607. There are Carboniferous, Jurassic and Cretaceous fossils at BGS.*

Meeson, Richard (1814–1871)

17 February 1865 QJGS 21 Casts of *Ostrea*, etc., from the Upper Chalk of Grays, Essex

Mello, Rev. John Magens (1836–1914)

22 June 1869 'MS only', rock specimens from Tideswell Dale [Derbyshire] (Mello, 1870)

June 1875 'MS only', bones of elk, reindeer, bison, rhinoceros &c. from the bone cave in Creswell Crags, Derbyshire (Mello, 1875)

- 15 February 1884 QJGS 40 Specimen of 'Iron-amianthus' (Mello, 1884)
Pleistocene fossils at BGS.
- Menteath, James Stuart (1792/3–1870)
13 May 1828 TGS(2) 2 Fossils from the Mountain Limestone at Closeburn,
Dumfriesshire (Also reported PGS 1 p. 106, 20 February 1829. *Letter, J. S. Menteach
to R. I. Murchison, 2 April 1828, GSL Mus2/3*)
Carboniferous fossils at BGS.
- Michel, John J. [Licut. R.E.]
24 July 1819 TGS(1) 5 Cast of an ammonite in flint <from near Rochester [Kent]>
- Michell, J. (through D. Gilbert)
19 February 1830 PGS 1 p. 177 Specimens of artificial oxide of tin, of Tungstate of Lime
and a mineral from Cornwall
- Middleton, John O.
21 February 1862 QJGS 18 Large mass of Anthracosia, from coal-bed near Oldham
[Greater Manchester]; Suite of fossils from Coniston Limestone and shale
- Miller, John Samuel (1779/80–1830)
5 June 1818 TGS(1) 5 Head of an encrinite from near Bristol [Avon]
29 August 1829 TGS(2) 3 Two specimens of sulphate of strontian on Lias from
Cotham, near Bristol (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 178, 19 February 1830)
Carboniferous fossils at BGS.
- Miller, Professor William Hallowes (1801–1880)
25 April 1834 TGS(2) 4 Fossils from the Grauwacke of the neighbourhood of
Llandovery [Dyfed] (Also reported PGS 2, p. 130, 20 February 1835)
- Milnes, William junr. [of Ashover, Derbyshire]
15 May 1812 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Derbyshire (*Letter, W. Milnes to G. B.
Greenough, 18 March 1812, GSL Mus1/127; List of specimens, March 1812, GSL
Mus1/154; Notes on specimens by G.B. Greenough, GSL LDGSL27/13*)
- Mitchell, Captain Samuel
19 February 1864 QJGS 20 Specimen of pearl-spar from new Treleigh Mine,
Cornwall.
- Moggridge, Matthew (1803/4–1882)
17 February 1860 QJGS 16 Deposit in boiler-pipes at Merthyr [Dyfed]
Recent fossils at BGS.
- Monck, Sir Charles Miles Lambert Middleton (1779–1867)
1 May 1825 TGS(2) 2 Series of rocks from the lead mining country of Cross Fell in
Cumberland and Northumberland, collected by Westgarth Forster Esq.
- Montgomery, Colonel
Carboniferous fossils from County Fermanagh at BGS.
- Moore, Charles (1815–1881)
21 February 1842 TGS(2) 6 Specimens of ammonites <Ammonites falcifer, hildenensis
and annulatus from the Alum Shale> and Peeten equivalvis, <from the Marlstone>,
Ilminster [Somerset] (Also reported PGS 4 p. 49, 17 February 1843)
13 February 1854 'MS only', suite of minute Palliobranchiate shells from the Inferior
Oolite of Dundry [Avon]
Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Moore, Edward (1794–1858)

January 1842 TGS(2) 6 Specimens from the drift near the raised beach, Plymouth [Devon] (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 622, 18 February 1842) (Moore, 1842)

Moore, John Carrick (1804–1898)

15 February 1850 QJGS 6 Fossils from the Silurian rocks of Ayrshire and Wigtonshire (Moore, 1849)

Ordovician and Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Morgan, James

19 June 1818 TGS(1) 5 Fragment of bone of the elephant found immediately above the London Clay in digging the tunnel under Islington [London]

Pleistocene fossils at BGS.

Morris, Miss and Mrs Taddy

21 December 1832 TGS(2) 3 Quartz crystals from the Coal Measures, Monmouthshire (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 427, 15 February 1833)

Morris, John (1810–1886)

1 January 1837 TGS(2) 5 Specimens from the freshwater deposit at Grays [Essex]; specimens from the plastic clay at Woolwich and Upnor [Kent]; and a specimen of fossil wood from Bayswater [London]

(Also reported in PGS 2 p. 464, 17 February 1837) (Morris, 1837)

21 October 1837 TGS(2) 5 Specimens from near the Trap Dyke, Penrhyn Slate-Quarries, Bangor [Gwynedd] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 608, 16 February 1838)

November 1841 PGS 3 p. 563 Fossils from Grays in Essex

There is a large collection of fossils at BGS.

Morris, J. and J. Prestwich. See Prestwich & Morris

Moysey, Frederick (d.c.1827)

1 December 1819 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from Cornwall

Mudge, Captain Richard Zachariah (1790–1854)

25 August 1835 TGS(2) 5 Fossils from the inferior oolite of Leckhampton Hill, near Cheltenham [Gloucestershire] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 341, 19 February 1836. *Letter, 22 August 1835, GSL Mus2/34*)

3 February 1836 TGS(2) 5 Fossils from the neighbourhood of Cheltenham [Gloucestershire]

Devonian and Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Munn, Elston and Clark, Messrs

6 August 1832 TGS(2) 3 Tusk of an elephant found at Erith in Kent (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 427, 15 February 1833)

Murchison, Sir Roderick Impey (1797–1871)

7 December 1825 TGS(2) Specimens of the Greensand and of the Weald in Sussex and Hants to illustrate a memoir by R. I. Murchison* (Murchison, 1826)

21 April 1826 'MS only', a east of the superior portion of a saurian femur found at Loxwood, Sussex

2 March 1827 TGS(2) 2 and PGS 1 p. 15 Rocks and fossil shells from N.E. and N.W. coasts of Scotland, in illustration of a memoir upon the Brora Coal-field by R. I. Murchison* (Murchison, 1827); rocks and fossil shells from the Scarborough coast [N.Yorkshire]; fossil fish from Banniskirk, Caithness

15 November 1827 TGS(2) 2 Specimens of the upper bed of the Brora coal, composed entirely of the plant *Oneylogonatum carbonarium* (Murchison, 1827)

- 4 January 1828 TGS(2) 2 Specimen of the rock from the surface of Brambury Hill, Sutherland, showing marks of denudation
- 15 February 1828 PGS 1 p. 47 Additional fossils of the Oolitic Series in Scotland, and rocks associated with them; to illustrate a paper read before the Society (Murchison, 1828, Sedgwick & Murchison, 1829a)
- 5 February 1830 TGS(2) 3 Fossils from the Upper Greensand
- 19 February 1830 PGS 1 p. 178 A collection of fossil fishes from Banffshire
- 31 December 1830 TGS(2) 3 A Dapedium and other fossils from Lyme Regis [Dorset] (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 261, 18 February 1831)
- 25 January 1832 TGS(2) 3 Specimens from Stonesfield [Oxfordshire], and from the Lias and oolites of the neighbourhood of Cheltenham [Gloucestershire] (Murchison, 1832a)
- 17 February 1832 PGS 1 p. 348 A collection formed during a geological tour through a very considerable part of England
- 16 March 1832 TGS(2) 3 A specimen of murchisonite* (Reported again with the donation below)
- 3 May 1832 TGS(2) 3 Specimens from the neighbourhood of Cheltenham [Gloucestershire] (Murchison, 1832a, Murchison *et al.* 1844). (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 426, 15 February 1833)
- 21 May 1832 TGS(2) 3 Specimens from the fossiliferous grauwacke on the borders of Wales and England (Murchison, 1833)* (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 426, 15 February 1833)
- 11 March 1833. TGS(2) 3 Additional specimens illustrative of Mr Murchison's memoirs on the grauwacke system of the border counties of England and Wales* (Murchison, 1833)
- 8 January 1834 TGS(2) 4 and PGS 2 p. 28 Specimens from the Old Red Sandstone of South Wales (Murchison, 1834a)
- 22 January 1834 TGS(2) 4 and PGS 2 p. 28 Suite of rocks and fossils to illustrate Mr Murchison's paper on Herefordshire, Shropshire and parts of Wales* (Murchison, 1834a)
- 25 March 1834 TGS(2) 4 and PGS 2 p. 130 Specimens of the 'tufa from' Southstone Roche near Tenbury, Worcestershire
- 9 April 1834 TGS(2) 4 and PGS 2 p. 130 Specimens of Mountain Limestone and Greensand of England
- 21 May 1834 TGS(2) 4 and PGS 2 p. 130 Specimens of Greenstone, Porphyry, and Sienite from the Border counties of England and Wales (Murchison, 1834b)
- 21 January 1835 TGS(2) 4 Specimens of Lias from Cloverly and of the New Red Sandstone Series of Shropshire (Murchison, 1834c)*
- 20 February 1835 PGS 2 p. 130 A series of specimens of the Transition Formations
- 17 November 1838 TGS(2) 5 New Red Sandstone from Birkswell, Warwickshire (Murchison & Strickland, 1840. Also reported below.)
- 15 February 1839 PGS 3 p. 46 Mass of New Red Sandstone, with impressions of *Chirotherium* footsteps from Birksbeck, Warwickshire (Murchison & Strickland, 1840)
- 19 February 1841 PGS 3 p. 373 Additional specimens from the Silurian System* (Murchison, 1839)
- 18 February 1859 QJGS 15 Suite of Sutherland and Caithness specimens*
- 17 February 1860 QJGS 16 Fossils from Brora, &c.
- 8 November 1865 'MS only', a miscellaneous collection of Recent and fossil remains

* *The murchisonite mineral donation of March 1832 corresponds to a one-time Geological Society Museum specimen of orthoclase var. murchisonite (now BM1911,628) from Dawlish, Devon. Numerous rock specimens also survive from the collections indicated. There is a large collection of fossils at BGS.*

Murchison, R. I. & W. Buckland. See Buckland and Murchison

Murchison, R. I., Earl of Enniskillen, H. Warburton, Sir P. Egerton, C. Stokes & W. J. Broderip. See Warburton

Murchison, R. I. and Professor A. Sedgwick. See Sedgwick and Murchison

Murray, Alexander (1810–1884)

1 November 1827 TGS(2) 2 Fossil fish from Troup Head, Banff [Scotland]

Mushen, James [of Birmingham]

15 February 1861 QJGS 17 A series of plaster-casts of Cystideae

Plaster casts at BGS.

Neale, Mr A. [of Portland]

18 February 1853 QJGS 9 Fossil bones and shells from Portland (Neale, 1852)

Jurassic and Pleistocene fossils at BGS.

Necker de Saussure, Louis Albert (1786–1861)

3 November 1809 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from the counties of Devon and Cornwall* (See Berger (1811a) and *List of specimens, n.d., LDGSL27/8: Explanatory catalogue, BMNH P Mss Geo 'Miscellaneous'*)

* *Rock specimens exist in the Mineralogy Department, BM(NH), (see under Berger), also a Necker specimens of 'Sienite' is extant. From the (original?) label this has connections with Brongniart and is dated 1831.*

Neve Foster, see Foster, C. Le N.

Nicholl, Rt. Hon. Sir John (?1759–1838)

4 December 1818 'MS only', Impressions of vegetables in coal shale from the south Wales coalfield in the neighbourhood of Merthyr Tydfil [Mid Glamorgan]

9 November 1820 TGS(1) 5 Peacock Coal, from the River Bury, Glamorganshire

Nichols, Mr

13 October 1846 'MS only', several fossils shells from the oolitic &c. near Cirencester [Gloucestershire]

Nicholson, George Stewart [or Stuart] (d.1857)

13 May 1833 TGS(2) 3 Fish's head from the London Clay (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 28, 21 February 1834)

14 October 1835 TGS(2) 5 A specimen from the Plastic Clay near Chatham [Kent] (Also reported with fossils from the Chalk in PGS 2 p. 342, 19 February 1836)

Cretaceous and Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Nicol, Professor James (1810–1879)

15 February 1850 QJGS 6 Fossils from the Silurian rocks of Peeblesshire (Nicol, 1850)

Silurian and Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Nisbett, A.

Reptile tooth from Gault at BGS.

Northampton, Spencer Joshua Alwyne Compton, 2nd Marquis of (1790– 1851), Lord Compton until 1828.

1 May 1815 TGS(1) 3 Aleyonite in calcedony

Before 1816 'MS only' Fossils from the Greensand of Earl Stoke, Wiltshire

14 December 1818 TGS(1) 5 Fossils from Chobham [Surrey] <attributed to Greenough in ms record>

29 October 1819 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from Ireland <attributed to Greenough in ms record>

10 December 1819 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from the island of Mull (Earl Compton, 1821).
 5 May 1820 TGS(1) 5 A joint of columnar basalt from Carsaig in Mull (Earl Compton, 1821)

19 December 1820 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from the neighbourhood of Glasgow*

2 March 1821 TGS(1) 5 Siliceous easts of perforations in Belemnites from chalk quarries of Larne, Ireland

2 May 1821 TGS(1) 5 Fossils from the chalk in the parish of Shiere

30 April 1833 TGS(2) 3 Bechite and corals from Devonshire (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 28, 21 February 1834)

10 June 1835 TGS(2) 4 Spirolinites in chalk flints from Stoke, near Chichester [W. Sussex] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 341, 19 February 1836) (Northampton, 1838)

10 March 1836 TGS(2) 5 Head of Ichthyosaurus communis (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 463, 17 February 1837 with the donation below)

22 May 1836 TGS(2) 5 Scaphites Hillsii, from the Lower Greensand, Maidstone [Kent] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 463, 17 February 1837)

27 March 1839 TGS(2) 5 A polished specimen of Spongius labyrinthus in flint, from Sussex (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 194, 21 February 1840)

20 February 1846 QJGS 2 Polished sections of corals from South Devon

* *A specimen of harmotome (now BM1911,603) from Long Craig, Kilpatrick Hill, Dumbarton, perhaps corresponds to the donation of December 1820. There is also a surviving Geological Society rock specimen, attributable to Lord Compton on the basis of a label, of a yellow sandstone from 'Stonefield Oxon'.*

There are Devonian, Jurassic and Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Northampton, Marquis of, H. G. Bennet & G. B. Greenough. See Bennet

Norris, John

1 January 1817 TGS(1) 4 Specimens of Curl stone from Monmouthshire

20 February 1818 TGS(1) 5 Specimens <containing Cyclades and other shells> from Cove, near Blackwater, Hants

Jurassic fossil at BGS.

Norman, Mark W.

Cretaceous fossils from the Isle of Wight at BGS.

Nottes, C.

Barton Clay molluscs from Hordwell, Hampshire, at BGS

Ormerod, George Wareing (1810–1891)

17 February 1843 PGS 4 p. 49 Cast of Asaphus buchii from Snowdon

18 February 1859 QJGS 15 Granite-veins from the carbonaceous rocks east of Dartmoor (Ormerod, 1859)

19 February 1875 QJGS 31 Rolled granitoid mass from the Trias near Teignmouth, specimens of murchisonite from Lypstone and Kenton, [Devon] (Ormerod, 1875)

Cambrian fossils at BGS.

Overbury, James

Corallian ammonites from Headington, Oxfordshire, and Seend, Wiltshire, at BGS

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Owen, J. W. B. [M.A., F.A.S.L.]

16 February 1866 QJGS 22 Twelve specimens of lead and copper from various localities

Oxmantown, Viscount, see Rosse, Earl of

Page, Frederick (d.1877)

4 May 1832 TGS(2) 3 Specimens of sulphate of strontia* and haematite from the neighbourhood of Bristol (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 427, 15 February 1833. *Letter, W. Eastwick, 1 May 1832, GSL Mus1/205*)

* According to the BM(NH) records there are extant one-time Geological Society Museum specimens of celestine (BM1911,623-7), probably corresponding to this donation. They were given to the Geological Society by the 'Avon and Gloucester Railway, Bristol'.

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Palmer, Henry R. [Engineer to the London Docks]

5 November 1828 TGS(2) 2 Organic remains found in digging the New Basin of the London Docks (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 106, 20 February 1829)

7 September 1830 TGS(2) 3 Two Deer's horns from the neighbourhood of the London Docks (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 261, 18 February 1831.

Letter, H. R. Palmer to A. Aikin, 26 August 1830, GSL Mus1/47)

Parish, Sir Woodbine (1796-1882)

30 September 1833 TGS(2) 4 Fossils from the cliffs at Hastings and St. Leonards and a tree from the submarine forest near St. Leonards [E.Sussex] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 29, 21 February 1834. *Letter, W. Parish to G. B. Greenough, 4 November 1833, GSL Mus1/79*)

13 November 1834 TGS(2) 4 Fossils from Bognor and the Chalk near Felpham [W.Sussex] (Parish, 1837) (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 130, 20 February 1835. *Letter, 4 November 1834, GSL LRI/92*)

May 1835 TGS(2) 4 A stalactite from Ingleborough Cave, Yorkshire

24 November 1835 TGS(2) 5 Specimens from the Chalk of Beachy Head, and from the Hastings Beach [E.Sussex] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 342, 19 February 1836)

1 May 1836 TGS(2) 5 Specimen of *Anadonta parishii*

Cretaceous and Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Parker, Joseph, junr. (d.1880)

19 February 1841 PGS 3 p. 373 Concretions from the New Red Sandstone from Heardist

17 February 1843 PGS 4 p. 50 Schist with tortuous impression from Killarney and Calcareous Earth from Lough Derg [Ireland]

Parkes, L.

Silurian fossils from Abberley Hills, Herefordshire and Worcestershire at BGS

Parkes, Samuel (1761-1825)

1 March 1819 TGS(1) 5 Dudley Limestone with entomolites [trilobites], and black oxide of manganese (from a newly discovered mine in Warwickshire) (Parkes, 1822. *Letter, S. Parkes to T. Webster, 19 February 1819, GSL Mus1/49*)

21 June 1821 TGS(2) 1 Black Oxid of manganese (from Harts Hill near Atherstone, Warwickshire)*

* This is probably the pyrolusite specimen from Harts Hill, Atherstone, Warwickshire, now BM1911,564. Also extant is a specimen of calcite, now BM1911,565, also from Harts Hill, Warwickshire.

Silurian fossils at BGS.

Parkinson, James (1755-1824)

19 February 1813 TGS(1) 2 Organic remains illustrative of Mr. Parkinson's paper on the strata near London (Parkinson, 1811)

19 November 1813 TGS(1) 2 Nummulites, from Selsea [W.Sussex]

- 1 April 1814 TGS(1) 2 Fossil shells arranged systematically
 8 February 1825 Fossil bones of the crocodile from the London Clay

Pattison, Samuel Rowles (1809–1901)
Devonian fossils from Tintagel, Cornwall, at BGS.

Payton, Joseph (fl.1808–1842)
 20 February 1825 TGS(2) 2 Fossils from the Dudley Limestone and coal shale
Silurian and Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Pearce, Joseph Channing (1811–1847)
 * *A specimen of limestone from Somerset survives in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH).*
There are Devonian and Jurassic fossils are at BGS

Pengelly, William (1812–1894)
 20 February 1863 QJGS 19 Specimens of fossil plants from Hempstead, Isle of Wight
 (Pengelly, 1862)
Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Penney, W.
Purbeck fossils from Durdlestone Bay are at BGS.

Pepys, William Hazledine (1775–1856)
 1 June 1810 TGS(1) 1 Large slab of marble from Devonshire (illustrating the disturbance occurring in mineral veins)

Peter, Rev. J.
 22 March 1876 'MS only', *Cruziana semiplicata* from Nant-Francon, Carnarvonshire
Cambrian fossils at BGS.

Pettit, C. [of Leighton Buzzard]
 19 February 1858 QJGS 14 Specimens of *Clatharia* from the Iron sand of Leighton
 [Buzzard, Bedfordshire]
Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Peyton, John Earl Hunter (d.1916)
 16 February 1883 QJGS 39 A specimen of *Oleandridium beyrichii*, Schenk, from the
 Wadhurst Clay of the cliffs east of Hastings [E.Sussex]

Phillip, P. F.
Devonian fossils from near Torquay, Devon, are at BGS.

Phillips, John Arthur (1822–1887)
 15 February 1878 QJGS 34 Thirty-two rock-sections and thirty-nine rock-specimens to
 illustrate his paper 'On the so-called "greenstones" of central and eastern Cornwall'
 (Phillips, 1878) ('*List of sections of Cornish rocks*' *BMNH PMss Geo*)

Phillips, Richard (?1778–1851)
 3 November 1809 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from Scotland, and from the counties of
 Cornwall and Kent

Phillips, William (1773–1828)*
 5 January 1810 TGS(1) 1 Granite, gossan &c., from Cornwall, in illustration of Mr
 Phillips account of the arseniated iron, and red oxyd of copper (Phillips, 1811, 1814)
 5 November 1817 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from the Greensand*
 16 January 1818 TGS(1) 5 Fossils of the Chalk nr. Dover and Folkestone [Kent] (listed
 in detail in the Waste Book, 13011–13104)

* *Five rock specimens from the Dover area survive in the Department of Mineralogy.*

BM(NH). Additionally there is a specimen of cassiterite (*BM1911.557*) from Relistan Mine, Cornwall, attributable to this collector.

Cretaceous fossils exist at BGS.

Plane, J.

Fossils from the Lower Greensand of Kent at BGS

Pocock, Robert [?1760-1830, of Gravesend]

17 July 1815 TGS(1) 3 Fossil Trochus from Highgate [London]

Poole, G. S.

19 February 1864 QJGS 20 Specimens of Bog-oak, peat, &c., from Somerset

Pleistocene fossils at BGS.

Pope, Dr Charles (1800/1-1878)

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 343 Sigillaria from the Coal Measures, Clutton in Templecloud, Somerset

Portlock, Captain Joseph Ellison (1794-1864)

4 May 1842 TGS(2) 6 Graptolites from Ireland (County Fermanagh) (Also reported in PGS 4 p. 49, 17 February 1843)

Silurian and Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Potts, Dr

6 January 1836 TGS(2) 5 Fossils from the neighbourhood of Bodmin [Cornwall] (Also reported in PGS 2, p. 342, 19 February 1836, as being from the 'Grauwacke Slate')

Potts, Miss Eliza (1809-1873)

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 342 Slab of sandstone with track of a fish (Ichthyopatolite, Buckland) from Cheshire

Powell, Baden [of Langton, Kent]

15 April 1816 TGS(1) 3 Fossil wood in calcareous rock, from Stretton on Dunsmore, Warwick

1 June 1834 TGS(2) 4 and PGS 2 p. 130 Specimens from the Hastings Sand

Powis, Edward Clive, First Earl of (1754-1839)*

* *Two rock specimens, presumably connected with an unrecorded donation from this collector, are extant in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). The original labels indicate the locality is noted in Murchison (1839).*

There are Silurian fossils at BGS.

Pratt, Samuel Pearce (1789-1863)

3 November 1830 TGS(2) 3 Fossils from the Lias, Inferior Oolite, Fuller's Earth, and Great Oolite, in the neighbourhood of Bath [Avon]

10 November 1830 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 261 Remains of the Palaeotherium, Anoplotherium, a new species of deer and of a turtle, from Binstead, near Ryde [Isle of Wight] (Pratt, 1831)

28 November 1831 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 352 A collection of fossils from Lackington Hill [Leckhampton Hill] near Cheltenham [Gloucestershire]

17 February 1832 PGS 1 p. 352 Additional specimens from the Isle of Wight

April 1841 TGS(2) 6 and PGS 3 p. 620 Fossils from the Oxford Clay

6 May 1841 TGS(2) 6 and PGS 3 p. 620 Remains of Crustacea from the Upper Greensand, Chard [Somerset]

July 1841 TGS(2) 6 and PGS 3 p. 620 Fossils from the Oxford Clay of Wiltshire

18 February 1842 PGS 3 p. 620 Fossils from the Forest Marble and Fuller's Earth near Bath (listed in PGS 3 p. 563)

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 342 Fossils from the Kimmeridge Clay and Calcareous Grit, Shrivenham [Oxfordshire] and a starfish (*Amphiura pratti*) from the Oxford Clay
6 March 1844 'MS only'. *Mantellia* from Swindon [Wiltshire]

Jurassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary fossils are at BGS.

Preston, Cooper

15 May 1818 TGS(1) 5 Agates found in alluvial soil, North Allerton, on the coast of Yorkshire

3 February 1826 TGS(2) 2 Fossils from the Mountain Limestone

19 May 1826 TGS(2) 2 Fossil crustacea, Speeton Cliff, Yorkshire; fossils from the shale of the Mountain Limestone at Rylstone, Yorkshire; *Productus* from the Magnesian Limestone near Ripon, Yorkshire

Prestwich, Joseph (1812–1896)

5 September 1835 TGS(2) 5 Fossils from the Chalk at Gravesend [Kent] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 341, 19 February 1836)

13 April 1836 TGS(2) 5 Specimens from the Coal Measures and the Silurian System of Coalbrook Dale [Shropshire] (Prestwich, 1840. Also reported in PGS 2 p. 463, 17 February 1837)

April 1841 TGS(2) 6 Fossils from the Mountain Limestone of Kendal [Cumbria] (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 620, 18 February 1842)

Carboniferous, Cretaceous and Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Prestwich, J., and J. Morris.

19 February 1847 QJGS 3 Specimens of Hastings sand from near Tunbridge [Wells, Kent] (Prestwich & Morris, 1846)

Prestwich, J., and F. J. Smith

21 February 1862 QJGS 18 Boulders from the gravel of Kelsey Hill and the boulder-clay of Paul Cliff, near Hull [Humberside] (Prestwich, 1861)*

* *Four specimens corresponding to this donation are extant in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH).*

Price, Frederick George Hilton (1842–1909)

Gault from the Lower Greensand of Kent at BGS (Price, 1874)

Price, H. H.

3 March 1830 TGS(2) 3 Portions of four basaltic columns from the Giant's Causeway [Antrim] (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 260, 18 February 1831)

Price, Miss

Silurian gastropod at BGS

Pring, John Daniel (1821/1–1893)

17 February 1860 QJGS 15 Suite of Devonian fossils from Somerset
Devonian fossils at BGS.

Proctor, Henry (c.1790–1869)

1 February 1833 TGS(2) 3 Specimens of Ludlow rock (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 427,
15 February 1833) (*Letter, T. T. Lewis to R. I. Murchison, 16 Nov 1832, GSL ML7/4*)

Silurian fossils at BGS.

Purdue, John, junr.

3 November 1841 TGS(2) 6 Fossils from the Upper Carboniferous Limestone Shales, near Glasgow (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 621, 18 February 1842, and listed at PGS 3 p. 561)

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Pye Smith, Rev. John See Smith, Rev. John Pye

Randolph, Rev. John Honeywood (1790/1-1868)

- 30 January 1828 TGS(2) 2 Specimens from the Lower Greensand near Seven Oaks, Kent
- 1 May 1828 TGS(2) 2 Specimens from the neighbourhood of Brentford [London]
- 18 May 1828 TGS(2) 2 and PGS 1 p. 106 A collection of fossil bones, from the Diluvium near Brentford [London]
- 16 June 1829 TGS(2) 3 Specimens from a well sunk in the London and plastic clays near Westwood, Northolt (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 177)

Rankin, Dr Daniel Reid (1805-1882)

Carboniferous Limestone fossils from Carluke, Lancashire, at BGS

Rashleigh, William (1777-1855)

- 3 November 1809 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from the stream works of Pentewan &c., Cornwall
- 18 June 1813 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Huel Maudlin Mine, Cornwall

Reade, Rev. Joseph Bancroft (1801-1870)

- 1 June 1838 TGS(2) 5 Specimens of fish-scales in flint (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 45, 15 February 1839)
- 15 April 1839 TGS(2) 5 Impression in tin-foil of *Nereites cambrensis*

Ordovician fossils at BGS.

Readwin, F. Allison

Pleistocene Red Crag fossils at BGS.

Rees, Mr

- 25 April 1834 TGS(2) 4 Specimens of 'grauwacke containing casts of' *Pentamerus oblongus* (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 130, 20 February 1835)

Reeve, Dr Henry (1780-1814)

- 6 November 1812 TGS(1) 2 Flint from Norfolk

Renevier, Eugene (1831-1906)

Lower Chalk fossils from Ventnor, Isle of Wight, at BGS

Rennie, George (1791-1866)

- 14 December 1836 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 2 p. 464 Specimens of granite from Penrhyn, Cornwall; Ammonites in flint from Box Hill near Dorking [Surrey] (*Letter, G. Rennie to W. Lonsdale, 14 December 1836, GSL Mus2/47*)

- 20 February 1846 QJGS 2 London Clay from the bed of the Thames opposite Limehouse [London] (Rennie, 1846)

Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Rennie, John (1761-1821)

- March 1819 'MS only' Clay and gypsum from the bottom of the Thames opposite Heritage Dock [London]

Ricardo, David (1772-1823)

- 15 March 1811 TGS(1) 1 Fossil *Teredo* found in the Archway at Highgate [London]
- 1 January 1817 TGS(1) 4 Oolite from the Cotswold hills

Rich, William [dealer, of Bristol]

- 30 November 1841 TGS(2) 6 Ammonites and Belemnites from the Oxford Clay near Christian Malford [Wiltshire], and a geode from the Red Marl, Clevedon, Somerset (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 621, 18 February 1842, and listed at PGS 3 p. 563)

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Richardson, Captain [63rd Regiment]

19 June 1812 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Alderney

Richardson, Rev. Benjamin (?1759–1832)

12 October 1830 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 261 Fossils from the neighbourhood of Farley, near Bath [Avon]

30 March 1831 TGS(2) 3 Fossils from the Greensand near Warminster. (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 351, 17 February 1832. *Letter, 3 March 1831, GSL Mus1/128*)
Carboniferous and Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Richardson, Charles [?1814–1896, railway engineer]

3 November 1841 TGS(2) 6 A specimen of Kelloways Sandstone from the neighbourhood of Oaksey, Wiltshire (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 621, 18 February 1842)

Richardson, H. T.

21 February 1868 QJGS 24 Rock-specimens from Bala (*Letter, 23 February 1867, GSL LDGSL30*)

Richardson, William [FGS]

9 April 1834 TGS(2) 4 Selenite from the London Clay near Herne Bay [Kent] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 130, 20 February 1835) (Richardson, 1836)

8 December 1835 TGS(2) 5 Specimens of selenite from the sands of the plastic clay at Bishopstone Cliff, between Herne Bay and Reculvers [Kent] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 342, 19 February 1836) (Richardson, 1836)

19 February 1841 PGS 3 p. 373 Specimens of *Petrophiloides Richardsonii*

19 February 1847 QJGS 3 *Pecten* and *Pentacrinites* in sandstone <of the Carboniferous Lime age>

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Rickman, Charles

17 February 1860 QJGS 16 Tertiary fossils from Peckham [London] (Rickman, 1861)
Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Ridout, John (junr., fl.1808–1844)

15 November, 1811 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from the alum mine of Hurlet, near Paisley [Scotland]

1819 'MS only' Brush iron ore

Roberts, George Edward (1831–1865)

15 February 1861 QJGS 17 Specimens of fossil ferns from the Wyre Forest coal-field [Hereford and Worcester], and *Ambonycia* from Dudley [W.Midlands]

21 February 1862 QJGS 18 Plant-bed from Upper Tilestones of Kidderminster [Hereford and Worcester], with *Lycopodites* (*Pachytheca sphaerica*)
Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous and Pleistocene fossils at BGS.

Robertson, Alexander (1816–1853/4)

Old Red Sandstone fossils from Kirkwall and Elgin, Scotland, at BGS

Robertson, [?David, 1806–1896]

3 May, 1837 TGS(2) 5 Specimens of coal plants from Rotherham [S.Yorkshire] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 608, 16 February, 1838)

Robinson, Thomas

19 June 1818 TGS(1) 5 Trunk of a tree, Morley Park Colliery

Rofe, John (1801–1878)

26 February 1834 TGS(2) 4 Fossils from Plastic Clay near Reading [Berkshire] (Also

reported in PGS 2 p. 130, 20 February 1835. (*Letter, R. Hunter to G. B. Greenough, January 1834, GSL LR 1/23*) (Rofe, 1834)

10 June 1835 TGS(2) 4 Specimen of a Trilobite from Dudley [W.Midlands] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 341, 19 February 1836)

19 February 1836 PGS 2 p. 341 Specimens from the Arigna Mines [Ireland] (*Letter, J. Rofe to C. Lyell, 12 May 1835, GSL Mus2/108*)

30 November 1841 TGS(2) 6 Slabs of Hutton roof-stone, exhibiting vermicular impressions (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 621, 18 February 1842)

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Rogers, Rev. John [?1778–1856]

8 July 1814 TGS(1) 3 Specimens from Cornwall, and the vertebra of a whale found in the stream works of Pentowan (*Letter, P. Serle to H. Warburton, 1814 GSL Mus1/17*)

17 March 1815 TGS(1) 3 Subcarburet of iron, Mawnan Glebe [Cornwall]

20 March 1822 TGS(2) 1 Specimens from Haldon [Devon]

15 March 1824 TGS(2) 2 Rocks from Cornwall

Rose, Caleb Burrell (1790–1872)

23 February 1837 TGS(2) 5 and PGS 2 p. 607 Specimens from the Chalk of Norfolk, and Recent shells

21 February 1855 QJGS 11 Echinodermata from the Chalk of West Norfolk, and fossils from the Nar Clay

19 February 1864 QJGS 20 Cast of fragment of a tooth of Mastodon from Swaffham, Norfolk

Cretaceous and Pleistocene fossils at BGS.

Rose, John

29 March 1822 TGS(2) 1 Part of a fossil vegetable, coal mines in Shropshire

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Ross, D.

14 December 1821 TGS(2) 1 Aggregated cubes of fluorspar forming octahedra from the Beer Alston Lead and Silver Mines, near Tavistock, Devon

Rosse, William, 3rd Earl, formerly Viscount Oxmantown (1800–1867)

1 May 1836 TGS(2) 5 Coal Shale, with *Goniatites listeri*, from the Bradford coal-field [W. Yorkshire] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 464, 17 February 1837)

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Royal Society

18 February 1814 TGS(1) 2 Nodule of ironstone (from the Huddersfield Canal)

Ruskin, John (1819–1900)

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 342 Fossils from the Stonesfield Slate, Oxon

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Russell, J. W.

6 June 1822 TGS(2) 1 Two fossil tusks and other bones of the Mammoth found at Ilford, in Essex

Russell, Mr

Coal Measure fossils from Glasgow at BGS

Ruthven, John (ob. 1868)

Ludlow fossils from Howgill Fells, Yorkshire, at BGS.

Rutley, Frank (1842–1904)

20 February 1903 QJGS 59 Two microscope-sections of altered siliceous sinter from Builth (Brecknockshire)

Ryan, James

4 November 1808 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from the neighbourhood of Dudley [W.Midlands] (*Catalogue of specimens, n.d., GSL Mus1/94*)

2 December 1808 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from Ireland

Rylands, Thomas Glazebrook (1818–1900)

21 February 1868 QJGS 24 Microscopic slide of fossil wood, from the Permian, Ashby (*Letter, 13 May 1867, GSL LDGSL30*)

Salisbury, Miss Diana or Otteline

9 June 1821 TGS(1) 5 Fossils from Hordle Cliff, Hampshire

8 May 1824 TGS(2) 2 Fossil shells from Hordwell Cliff [Hampshire]

Salmon, Henry Curwen (1827/8–1873)

21 February 1862 QJGS 18 Two specimens of boulders (granite) from the West Rosewarne Mine, Gwinear, Cornwall (Salmon, 1861)

Salmond, William (d. 1838)

26 June 1823 TGS(2) 1 Stalactite <and limestone> from Kirkdale Cave [N.Yorkshire]

Salter, James William (1820–1869)

20 February 1863 QJGS 19 Two nodules from the upper Devonian of West Angle Bay, Pembrokeshire*

19 February 1864 QJGS 20 Cast of a specimen of *Paradoxides davidis*; Salt from the Lower Lingula-flags of St David's [Dyfed] (Salter, 1863)

* *A rock specimen, attributable to Salter, and possibly connected with this donation, survives in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(N11).*

There are Lower Palaeozoic fossils at BGS.

Salway, Rev. Thomas (1791–1877)

10 September 1833 TGS(2) 4 Specimens from the Mountain Limestone in the neighbourhood of Tenby [Dyfed] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 29, 21 February 1834. *Letters, 20 August 1833, GSL Mus2/6, 10 and 30 August 1833*)

Sanford, William Ayshford (1818–1902)

Upper Greensand fossils from East Knoyle, Wiltshire, presented in 1859 at BGS
Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Sargent, Frederick [MGS]

8 November 1820 TGS(1) 5 Calcareous spar from the Chalk in Sussex (Sargent, 1822)

Saull, William Devonshire (1784–1835)

11 May 1831 TGS(2) 3 Fossils from the Coral Rag of Yorkshire (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 351, 17 February, 1832)

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Slater, Mr

Greensand fossils from Haldon, Devon, and Blackdown, Dorset, at BGS.

Scott, Rev. Thomas Hobbes (1783–1860)

8 May 1824 TGS(2) 2 Specimens of the lead strata in the district of Alston, with a printed reference by Westgarth Forster, Esq.; specimens of the strata in the Hetton Colliery, Durham

20 January 1836 TGS(2) 5 Specimens of sandstone, with impressions of plants, from the neighbourhood of Whitfield [Northumberland] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 342, 19 February 1836, as being from 'J. H. Scott'. *Letter, T. H. Scott to W. Lonsdale, 28 November 1835, GSL Mus2/70*)

Scouler, John (1804–1871)

16 November 1836 TGS(2) 5 Specimen of a fossil crustaceous animal, from the Coal Formation near Glasgow (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 464, 17 February 1837)

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Scourfield, William Henry (1775/6–1843)

6 May 1841 TGS(2) 6 Fossils from Clarboston, Pembrokeshire (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 620, 18 February, 1842. *Letters, H. Still to W. Lonsdale, 8 April 1841, and W. H. Scourfield to [W. Lonsdale], 26 April 1841, GSL Mus2/22, 63*)

Scrope, George Poulett (1789–1863)

31 December 1832 TGS(2) 3 Specimens of Forest Marble from the neighbourhood of Castlecomb [Wiltshire] (Scrope, 1831) (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 427, 15 February 1833)

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Sedgwick, Rev. Adam (1785–1873)

11 May 1822 TGS(2) 1 Specimens of Magnesian Limestone* (*Catalogues of specimens n.d., GSL Mus1/14 & Mus2/101*) (Sedgwick, 1829)

18 April 1823 TGS(2) 1 Specimens of oolite from Yorkshire*; specimens from the Isle of Portland; specimens of rocks in contact with trap from the Great Whin Dyke in Yorkshire (listed in detail in Waste Book, 18862–19070)

26 June 1823 TGS(2) 1 Specimens of Magnesian Limestone from the south of the River Tees* (listed in detail in Waste Book, 20391–20562) (Sedgwick, 1829)

* *Some thirty specimens of Magnesian Limestone from various localities in the north of England and a specimen from Robin Hood's Bay, Yorkshire, may illustrate a paper on the New Red Sandstone by Sedgwick (1829). Three former Geological Society Museum rock specimens from 'Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire' also survive in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). Additionally there is a mineral specimen of cassiterite from 'Cornwall', now BM1911,556.*

There is a large collection of fossils at BGS.

Sedgwick, A. and R. I. Murchison

15 November 1827 TGS(2) 2 Additional fossils of the Oolitic Series in Scotland (Sedgwick & Murchison, 1829a)*

15 January 1828 TGS(2) 2 Specimens to illustrate a memoir on the Secondary strata of the Isle of Arran, by Prof. Sedgwick and R. I. Murchison (Sedgwick & Murchison, 1829b). (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 47, 15 February, 1828)*

13 May 1828 TGS(2) 2 and PGS 1 p. 106 Suite of rocks and organic remains from the North of Scotland, to illustrate a memoir by Prof. Sedgwick and R. I. Murchison (Sedgwick & Murchison, 1829a)*

* *Numerous rock specimens from Skye and Ross are now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). Also surviving are specimens from Arran, material from Eigg, and we have provisionally identified material from the 'Oolitic Series' of north east Scotland*

Seeley, Professor Harry Govier (1839–1909)

15 February 1878 QJGS 34 A cast of bone of *Megalornis emuianus*, Bowerbank, from the London Clay of Eastchurch, Isle of Sheppey [Kent]

Selkirk, Thomas Douglas, 6th Earl of, (1809–1885)

17 February 1843 PGS 4 p. 50 Graptolites and rock specimens from Scotland

15 February 1861 QJGS 17 Specimens of peat and shells from Stirlingshire

Silurian fossils at BGS.

Serle, Rev. Phillip (1785/6–1857)

23 April 1813 TGS(1) 2 Actynolite from Cullen Point [Scotland] (*Letter, 19 April 1814, GSL MusI/91*)

6 May 1814 TGS(1) 2 Alcyonia from Stockenchurch Hill, Oxfordshire

8 July 1814 'MS only' Specimens from Cornwall

Jurassic and Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Sharpe, Daniel (1806–1858)

8 and 30 January 1842 TGS(2) 6 Psanmodus porosus and other fossils, from the Mountain Limestone near Kendal [Cumbria] (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 622, 18 February, 1842)

17 February 1843 PGS 4 p. 50 Fossils from the Carboniferous Limestone and Silurian Rocks in the neighbourhood of Kendal (Sharpe, 1843)

18 February 1853 QJGS 9 Specimen of *Nautilus pseudoeclegans*, from the Grey Chalk of Lewes [E.Sussex]

17 February 1854 QJGS 10 Suite of fossils from Farringdon [Hampshire] (Sharpe, 1854)

There is a large collection of fossils at BGS.

Sheffield, W. E. [of Somers Town]

1 April 1814 TGS(1) 2 Simple minerals*

3 June 1814 TGS(1) 2 Chrysocolle from the Vale of Newlands near to Keswick [Cumbria]

* *A specimen of cerussite (BM1911,588) from Grassington, Yorks, is noted in the BM(NH) records as being given to the Geological Society by Sheffield on 21 March 1814.*

Sheringham, Lieutenant

23 February 1837 TGS(2) 5 Specimens from Sarn Badrig, Cardigan Bay (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 607, 16 February, 1838)

6 May 1841 TGS(2) 6 Rock specimens from the Smalls Lighthouse (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 621, 18 February, 1842)

Shipp, William [of Landford, Dorset]

21 February 1845 PGS 4 p. 534 Specimen of *Unio valdensis* (Mantell) from the Wealden of Brook Point, Isle of Wight

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Shrubsole, William Hobbs (1837–1927)

19 December 1888 'MS only', two slides of radiolaria from the London Clay of Sheppy [Kent]. See *Abstract No. 528 p. 13* (Shrubsole, 1889)

Sibthorpe, Allan

1 June 1838 TGS(2) 5 Remains of fossil fishes from Goldworth Hill, near Guildford [Surrey] (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 45, 15 February, 1839)

Simms, Frederick Walter (1803–1865)

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 341 Paludinae and Uniones from the junction of the London and Plastic clays in the Railway cutting at New Cross [London]; Fossils from the Gault near Folkstone [Kent]; Series of fossils obtained in sinking a shaft in the Lower Greensand at Hythe, Kent; Fossils from the Lower Greensand at Atherfield in the Isle of Wight; and remains of plants, cyprides and fish from the Wealden Clay, found in making the tunnel at Blechingley, Surrey (*Letter, F. W. Simms to H. Warburton, 30 April 1843, GSL LR8/38*)

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Simms, T. W.

1 February 1838 TGS(2) 5 Specimen of the asphaltic mastic

Skey, Joseph [M.D.]

19 June 1812 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Yorkshire

Skinner, Rev. John

Coal Measure plants from Poulton, Merseyside, at BGS

Smith, Edward

3 June 1814 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from the Pentowan stream works near St. Austle, Cornwall (Smith, 1817)*

* *Seven of these samples survive in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). Pleistocene fossils at BGS.*

Smith, F. J. and J. Prestwich. See Prestwich & Smith

Smith, George Varty (1849/50-1924)

20 February 1885 QJGS 41 Casts of footprints in the Lower New Red Sandstone of Penrith, illustrating the paper in Q.J.G.S. vol. xl. p. 479 (Smith, 1884)

Smith, James (1782-1867)

31 August 1841 TGS(2) 6 Fossils from the Freshwater Beds, Isle of Wight (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 621, 18 February 1842)

24 February 1847 'MS only', several specimens of wood from a submerged forest on the coast of Jersey

Quaternary fossils at BGS.

Smith, Rev. John Pye (1774-1851)

23 May 1838 TGS (2) 5 A specimen of *Dapedium orbis* (Agassiz), from Barrow-upon-Soar [Leicestershire] (*Letter, J. P. Smith to W. Lonsdale, 21 May 1838, GSL Mus2/21*)

15 February 1839 PGS 3 p. 45 A *Tetragonolepis* (Agassiz), from Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicestershire

Smith, Joshua Toulmin (1816-1869)

Upper Chalk sponges at BGS

Smiths, Mrs [of Tunbridge Wells]

21 February 1845 PGS 4 p. 534 Specimens from the London Clay, Chalk and Wealden *Cretaceous and Tertiary fossils at BGS.*

Smith, Newman

21 February 1840 PGS 3 p. 195 A fossil from the Chalk at Merstham [Surrey] (*Letter, C. Stokes to W. Lonsdale, 1 December 1839, GSL Mus2/32*)

Smith, W. J. B.

21 February 1868 QJGS 24 Nodule from the valley of Lledoer, North Wales

Snow, Bernard Geary (d.1841)

21 March 1828 TGS(2) 2 Fossils from the London Clay at Highgate [London] (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 106, 20 February 1829)

16 January 1829 TGS(2) 2 Fragment of Lias, with east of an ammonite from the gravel at Muswell Hill, Middlesex

10 June 1841 TGS(2) 6 Remains of Mammalia found in peat, in making a new dock at Woolwich [London] (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 621, 18 February 1842)

Tertiary and Quaternary fossils at BGS.

Soda and Man, Bishop of

20 May 1825 'MS only', fossil bones of the elk found in the Isle of Man, with a specimen of the marle in which it was found

Sollas, William Johnson (1849–1936)

20 February 1880 QJGS 36 Casts of three-toed foot-prints from the Triassic conglomerate of south Wales (Sollas, 1879)

Solly, Samuel (fl.1810–1852)

7 May 1813 TGS(1) 2 Topaz and apatite, St Michael's Mount, Cornwall

15 April 1816 TGS(1) 3 Specimen of a vein of blende in the slate near North Shields [Tyne and Wear] and specimens of burnt shale <from a colliery waste heap>

Somerville, William [M.D.], and H. J. Brooke, Esq.

21 March 1817 'MS only', specimens from Barnstaple and Bovey Tracy [Devon]

Sorby, Henry Clifton (1826–1908)

21 February 1855 QJGS 11 Specimens of impressed sandstones from the Lower Carboniferous rocks of Yorkshire

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Soulby, Mr

24 January 1866 'MS only', *Sagenaria dichotoma* from Coal Measures of Derbyshire

Sowerby, James (1757–1822)

2 June 1808 TGS(1) Specimens of Kimeridge coal &c. (*Letter, [1808], GSL LDGSL1/3*)

3 November 1809 TGS(1) 1 A large mass of Marble from Tiree, one of the Hebrides (*Letter, 31 October 1809, GSL Mus1/22*)

1 December 1809 TGS(1) 1 A specimen of fossil *Alycynium* found at Farringdon, Berks

6 December 1811 TGS(1) 2 Sulphat of strontian from Knaresborough [N.Yorkshire]*

3 April 1812 TGS(1) 2 An undescribed fossil shell from Shropshire

* *A specimen of celestine (BM1911,616) from Knaresborough, Yorks, is noted in the BM(NII) records as being donated to the Geological Society in 'Nov 1811'.*

Sowerby, James De Carle (1787–1871)

21 February 1834 PGS 2 p. 28 Specimen of manganese from Upton Pyne [Devon]

December 1837 'MS only' Minerals from Woolwich, London (*Letter, 22 December 1837, GSL Mus2/25*)

Carboniferous, Jurassic and Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Sparks, Joseph [of New Cross]

21 February 1862 QJGS 18 Specimen of Cyrena Bed from New Cross [London]

Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Spencer, Edward [FGS] (fl.1830–1837)

9 December 1830 TGS(2) 3 Fossils from Malton, Yorkshire (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 261 18 February 1831)

25 February 1832 TGS(2) 3 Cast of the head of a crocodile found in the London Clay at Sheppey [Kent] (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 426, 15 February 1833)

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Spencer, J. F. [of Fonthill Gifford]

21 February 1851 QJGS 7 Specimen of silicified coral from Tisbury, Wilts

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Spicer, Northeote, W. [of Chard]

20 February 1863 QJGS 19 Large specimen of *Ammonites rusticus*, from the Chalk near Chard, Somerset

Stanley, Rev. Edward (1779–1849)

18 December 1812 TGS(1) 2 Cobalt ore from Alderley Edge, Cheshire

Staples, W. and Rev. G. Gordon. See Gordon and Staples

Staples, W., G. Gordon and J. G. Malcolmson. See Malcolmson, Gordon and Staples

Stapleton, Rev. J. C. [FGS] (fl.1832–1844)

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 342 Sandstone cast of a Coal Measure plant (Bothrodendron) from Keynsham [Avon]

Statham, J. L. [of London]

19 February 1858 QJGS 14 Specimen of polished coral from Devon

Stevens, Henry (d.1866)

17 February 1843 PGS 4 p. 50 Clay containing small bones from a superficial deposit near Duffield [Derbyshire]

Pleistocene fossils at BGS.

Stevens, W.

Carboniferous Limestone fossils from Matlock, Derbyshire, at BGS

Stewart, Colonel David (1772–1829)

9 July 1817 TGS(1) 5 Recent shells

16 January 1818 'MS only', simple minerals (from Devon and Cornwall)

Still, Henry (1808/9–1885)

13 March 1839 TGS(2) 5 Plants from the Pembrokeshire coal-field. (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 194, 21 February 1840)

Ordovician, Silurian and Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Stock, Edward [of Poplar]

17 February 1843 PGS 4 p. 50 *Valvata antiqua* and *Unio pictorum* from the Pleistocene deposit at Grays, Essex (*Letter, 9 November 1842, GSL LR7/233*)

Pleistocene fossils at BGS.

Stokes, Charles (1783–1853)

3 June 1814 TGS(1) 2 Fossil belemnites

2 June 1815 'MS only', fossil madrepore

15 April 1816 TGS(1) 3 Two specimens of *Entomolites* (from Dudley), specimen of the *Prodragus* of Montfort and three univalve fossil shells from Highgate [London], and specimens of septaria from ditto

20 July 1816 TGS(1) 4 Flint from the Chalk at Guildford, with a recent sponge resembling it in general form

1 August 1816 TGS(1) 4 Fossils organic remains from the Chalk

25 October, 1816 TGS(1) 4 Organic remains from the Lyas near Charmouth [Dorset]

31 January 1817 TGS(1) 4 Arseniate of copper (from Cornwall) January 1817 'MS only' Specimens of Chalk and fossils from Guildford [Surrey]

18 April 1817 Casts of bivalves from the sand at Chobham [Surrey]

13 October 1817 TGS(1) 5 Simple minerals

5 November 1817 TGS(1) 5 Fossil tooth of a fish from the Chalk (Beachy Head [E.Sussex])

20 February 1818 TGS(1) 5 Portions of two fossil jaws of the elephant, with teeth (from Walton), and a specimen of the Hertfordshire pudding stone (rejected)

June 1818 'MS only' Rocks and fossils from the Mountain Limestone and Coal Measures of Clevedon and Portishead, (catalogued in detail in the Waste Book, 13982–13999).

- 14 December 1818 TGS(1) 5 Two specimens of stone for lithography
 1 February 1819 TGS(1) 5 Fossils from the Mountain Limestone near Bristol [Avon]
 6 January 1820 'MS only' Nautilus from the Lias at Lyme Regis [Dorset]
 4 March 1820 TGS(1) 5 Specimen of a fossil Inoceramus shewing the hinge
 10 May 1820 TGS(1) 5 Specimen of English Strata
 28 May 1820 TGS(1) 5 Specimen of foliated white antimony
 3 August 1820 TGS(1) 5 Lead ore in trap <from Derbyshire> (Stokes, 1822)
 9 November 1820 TGS(1) 5 Fossils from the Mountain Limestone; fossil fish from the Lias at Lyme Regis [Dorset]
 27 November 1821 'MS only' Fossils from the Greensand at Blackdown [Devon]; rocks from Cornwall
 16 February 1822 'MS only' Fossils from Greensand at Blackdown [Devon]
 20 December 1822 TGS(2) 1 Shells in Grauwacke slate from the Glyder Bach near Capel Curig [Curig]
 3 January 1823 TGS(2) 1 Specimens of Endellion <with blende> and carbonate of iron <from Cornwall>
 19 April 1823 TGS(2) 1 Specimens of the Bradford Encrinite
 Mid 1820s 'MS only' Coal impressions, Dudley Coalfield [West Midlands]
 19 May 1826 TGS(2) 2 Specimens from a well, sunk in the London Clay
 4 October 1828 TGS(2) 2 Fossil plants in coal shale from Merthyr Tydfil [Mid. Glamorgan] (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 106, 20 February 1829)
 10 March 1836 TGS(2) 5 Fossils from Hordwell Cliff [Hampshire] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 463, 17 February 1837)
 20 February 1846 QJGS 2 Specimen of gypsum

A large collection of fossils is held at BGS.

Stone, Henry [of London]

- 21 February 1845 PGS 4 pp. 534–5 Fossils from the Lower Greensand, Faringdon, Berks., and an ammonite from the Red Chalk, Hunstanton [Norfolk]
Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Strangways, William Thomas Horner Fox (1795–1864), later Earl of Ilchester

- 2 March 1821 TGS(1) 5 Recent Echinus
 12 March 1821 TGS(1) 5 Gypsum from the Isle of Purbeck [Dorset]
 22 March 1821 TGS(1) 5 Lyas Marble from Bridport [Dorset] 26 June 1823 TGS(2) 1 Charnites [Charnites] from the Greensand <of Dorset>

Street, Rev. H.

Devonian fossils from Torquay, Devon, at BGS

Strickland, Hugh Edwin (1811–1853)

- 4 December 1834 TGS(2) 4 Cast of a molar tooth of Mastodon angustidens from the Crag, Suffolk (Also reported PGS 2 p. 131)
 20 February 1835 PGS 2 p. 131 Shells from the loam and gravel at Cropthorne, Worcestershire (*Letter, 18 February 1835, GSL LRI/193*) (Strickland, 1834)
 December 1841 TGS(2) 6 Fossils from the Lias of Gloucestershire (Strickland, 1842). (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 622, 18 February 1842 and listed at PGS 3 p. 562)
 16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 341 Slab of Keuper Sandstone with footsteps from Warwickshire; Specimen of *Hybodus keuperi* and other fossils from Keuper Sandstone of Warwickshire* and Gloucestershire* (Murchison & Strickland, 1840); Specimens from the Lias bone-bed at Coomb Hill and Defford Common, Gloucestershire; Remarkable concretions from the Tertiary Beds in the Isle of Man* (Strickland, 1843); Slabs with impressions caused by the motions of mollusca, &c. from the Lias,

Wainlope Cliff, Gloucestershire (Strickland, 1838); Freshwater shells from the Wealden Beds, Shotover Hill*, Oxon. Presented at various times

1 December 1852 'MS only', pseudomorphous crystals of halite, Keuper Sandstone (Strickland, 1853a)

18 February 1853 QJGS 9 Suite of specimens from the Ludlow Bone Bed at Hagley Park, Herefordshire (Strickland, 1853b)

* *Many of Strickland's New Red Sandstone rock specimens from Worcestershire, Warwick, Gloucestershire and Somerset given to the Geological Society Museum exist in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). Also surviving are the sandstone concretions from the Isle of Man.*

Silurian, Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous fossils exist at BGS.

Strutt, J. D.

5 December 1817 'MS only', calcedony on chert from Bakewell and green fibrous limestone from Matlock [Derbyshire]

Stutchbury, Samuel (1797-1859)

3 November 1841 TGS(2) 6 Ammonites from the Oxford Clay between Wootton Bassett and Chippenham [Wiltshire]; Specimens of Pachyodon; and palatal teeth of Acrodus from the Lias (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 621, 18 February 1842, and listed at PGS 3 p. 562)

19 February 1847 QJGS 3 Cast of head and paddle of a new species of Plesiosaurus (P. megacephalus)

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Stutherd, Mr

Liassic corals at BGS

Sutherland, Alexander Robert (d.1861)

4 March 1814 TGS(1) 2 Fossil nautilus and crystallized selenite (from Regent's Park, London)

April 1842 (otherwise undated) TGS(2) 6 A polished agate

Symons, J.

Upper Chalk fossils from Trimmingham, Norfolk, at BGS

Symonds, Sir William (1782-1856)

20 February 1846 QJGS 2 Specimen of the Pholas clavata in teak timber

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Symonds, Rev. William Samuel (1818-1887)

20 February 1857 QJGS 13 Specimens of altered syenite from the Malverns [Hereford and Worcester] (Symond, 1856)

21 February 1862 QJGS 18 Specimens of bones and rocks from the cuttings and tunnels of the Worcester and Hereford Railway (Symonds & Lambert, 1861)

Taddy, Mrs and Miss Morris. See Morris & Taddy

Tagart, Rev. Edward (1804-1858)

19 February 1847 QJGS 3 Cast in Hastings Sand of a supposed gigantic footprint (from Hastings [E.Sussex]) (Tagart, 1846)

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Tate, George (1805-1871)

16 February 1849 QJGS 5 Specimens from the Mountain Limestone, Alnwick [Northumberland]

17 February 1854 QJGS 10 Three specimens of *Hydnophora cyclostoma* from the Carboniferous Limestone
Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Tate, Ralph (1805–1901)

17 February 1865 QJGS 21 Fossils from the Lias of England and Ireland (Tate, 1867)*
 * *Four of Tate's specimens of sedimentary rock from Belfast and Antrim are now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). There are also seven specimens of an apparently unrecorded donation from Northern Ireland illustrating a paper by Tate & Holden (1870: 160). There are Jurassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary fossils at BGS.*

Tawney, Edward Bernard (1841–1882)

Fossils from the Sutton Stone at BGS (Tawney, 1866)

Taylor, B. C.

Corallian fossils from near Oxford at BGS

Taylor, G.

Coal Measure fossils from Rotheram, Yorkshire, at BGS

Taylor, H.

Lower Chalk fossils from Dover, Kent, at BGS

Taylor, John (1780–1863)

1 May 1812 TGS(1) 2 Calcareous spar from Tavistock [Devon]
 1 April 1814 TGS(1) 2 Specimens illustrative of Mr Taylor's section of the tunnel of the Tavistock canal (Taylor, 1817a)
 5 January 1816 TGS(1) 3 Specimens of coke (Taylor, 1817b)
 6 December 1816 TGS(1) 4 Specimens of simple minerals
 4 March 1820 TGS(1) 5 Native carbonate of zinc from Lord Ribblesdale's Mines, Yorkshire
 11 December 1820 TGS(1) 5 Copper ore from the Calley copper mine in Scotland (Taylor, 1822)*
 15 February 1821 TGS(1) 5 Capillary red oxide of copper, and schorl in quartz, Cornwall
 2 April 1821 TGS(1) 5 Chert from the Mountain Limestone, Halkin, Flintshire
 6 February 1823 TGS(2) 1 Specimens of Yellow Copper Ore 26 June 1823 TGS(2) 1 Ores of silver <from Cornwall>
 26 June 1823 TGS(2) 1 Phosphate of lead from Huel Alfred Mine, Cornwall and a new variety of blende from the mine called Fowey Consols, near Fowey, Cornwall*
 19 November 1824 TGS(2) 2 Specimen of a lately discovered ore of lead from a cross vein in Huel Alfred Mine, Cornwall
 17 February 1826 TGS(2) 2 White tin ore from St Agnes, Cornwall*

* *A specimen of chalcopyrite corresponding to the donation of 11 December 1820 is noted in the BM(NH) records as being given to the Geological Society Museum by Taylor on '10 Dec 1820'. This is now BM1911,548. A specimen of sphalerite (BM1911,547) is noted in the same records as being given to the Geological Society on '19 Dec 1823'. The specimen of cassiterite (BM1911,558) perhaps corresponds to the St Agnes tin ore donation of 17 February 1826.*

There are Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Taylor, John, junr. (d.1881)

12 January 1832 TGS(2) 3 Fossil corals from Flintshire (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 352,
 17 February 1832)

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Taylor, R. [FGS, of Perran, Cornwall]

1 June 1834 TGS(2) 4 Slickensides from Cornwall

Taylor, Richard (1781-1858)

2 January 1823 TGS(2) 1 Specimens of belemnites

Taylor, Richard Cowling (1789-1851)

15 November 1827 TGS(2) 2 Recent fluviatile shells from Little Brandon, Norfolk

5 February 1830 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 178 Specimens from the Crag of Suffolk

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 343 Fragment of the 'Blackwall Rocks' (Conglomerate of the Plastic Clay)

Carboniferous, Tertiary and Quaternary fossils at BGS.

Taylor, S. junr.

27 October 1827 TGS(2) 2 Peacock coal from Abersychan, south Wales

Taylor, William (d.1840)

20 January 1836 TGS(2) 5 Fossil plants from the Coal Measures at Barnsley, Yorkshire (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 342, 19 February 1836)

6 May 1841 TGS(2) 6 Two teeth of *Otodus obliquus* from the London Clay, Walton, Essex (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 620, 18 February 1842)

Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Tennant, James (1808-1881)

Jan 1841 TGS(2) 6 Models of saurian remains from the Weald of Kent

17 November 1841 TGS(2) 6 Cast of a cranium of *Rhynchosaurus*, from the New Red Sandstone near Shrewsbury [Shropshire] (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 622, 18 February 1842)

22 March 1842 TGS(2) 6 Three models of fossils, described in Prof. Owen's Report on British Fossil Reptiles

17 February 1843 PGS 4 p. 50 Specimens of *Voluta lima* from Hordwell [Hampshire]; *Orthis canalis* and *Cyclolites* from the Wenlock Shale; and casts of vertebrae of *Streptospondylus cuvieri* from the Lias of Whitby [N. Yorkshire], and two unequal phalanges of *Iguanodon* from the Wealden formation at Horsham [Surrey]

21 February 1845 PGS 4 p. 534 Fossils from the Wenlock Limestone and London Clay

19 February 1847 QJGS 3 Spiral appendages of a *Spirifer* in chert, from Ashford [Derbyshire]

16 February 1849 QJGS 5 Cast of head of *Crocodylus spenceri* from Isle of Sheppey [Kent]

19 February 1858 QJGS 14 Specimens of *Asterias* from the London Clay

15 February 1878 QJGS 34 A gilt model of the gold nugget found April 1869 at Kildonan, Sutherland

Silurian, Carboniferous, Permian, Jurassic and Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Terry, Lieutenant William George (fl.1817-1858)

9 November 1820 TGS(1) 5 Fossils from English Strata

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Thomas, Alfred (d.1855)

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 342 A fossil(?) found near Aberystwyth [Dyfed]

Thompson, William (1805-1852)

December 1840 TGS(2) 6 A series of specimens obtained while boring for water at Poole [Dorset] in 1838 and 1839 (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 373, 19 February 1841.

Note, 12 February 1840, GSL Mus2/95)

20 February 1846 QJGS 2 Specimen of Orthoceratite from the Mountain Limestone of Ireland

Thomson, James (1823–1900)

Carboniferous Limestone fossils from Corrie, Scotland, at BGS

Thornton, Rev. William (1806–1881)

30 September 1833 TGS(2) 4 Bones of the elephant, rhinoceros and ox from the gravel at Brockhall Lawford [Northamptonshire] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 29, 21 February 1834)

10 June 1834 TGS(2) 4 and PGS 2 p. 341 Specimens <bones> from the Diluvium at Lawford [Northamptonshire]

Tomes, Robert Fisher (1823–1904)

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Topley, William (1841–1894)*

* *A rock specimen from Battle, Hastings, attributable to this unrecorded collector, survives in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH).*

There are fossils from boreholes at BGS.

Traill, Thomas Stewart (1781–1862)

9 August 1815 TGS(1) 3 Iserine <clay> from the Cheshire shore opposite Liverpool (Traill, 1817)

9 September 1815 'MS only', iron sand from Cheshire

Traherne, Rev. John Montgomery (1788–1860)

24 May 1819 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from <St.Hilary's> Glamorganshire

Triassic fossils at BGS.

Trevelyan, Walter Calverley (1797–1879)

26 June 1823 TGS(2) 1 Specimens to illustrate a plan of part of the coast of Northumberland; specimens from the Ferroe [Faroe] Islands <listed in detail in the Waste Book, 19769–19823>

10 February 1824 TGS(2) 2 Fragment of the upright stone in Rudstone Churchyard, near Bridlington, Yorkshire

10 January 1827 TGS(2) 2 Millstone Grit, containing small fragments of garnets

20 April 1827 TGS(2) 2 Specimens from the Whin Dyke in Cowpen Colliery, near Blyth in Northumberland

10 June 1828 TGS(2) 2 Two specimens from Tyne-Bottom-Limestone, Rowgill, near Alston, Cumberland; and one from a bed of conglomerate in diluvium, near Mitford in Northumberland

14 August 1834 TGS(2) 4 Specimens from the Channel Islands (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 131, as from Jersey, Guernsey and Sark)

28 June 1841 TGS(2) 6 A concretion from the Old Red Sandstone of Auchmithie near Arbroath [Scotland] (Trevelyan, 1845); and a specimen of limestone furrowed by drifted sand (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 621, 18 February 1842)

Trimmer, Joshua (1795–1857)*

23 June 1841 TGS(2) 6 A series of freshwater and land shells, from Swale Cliff, Herne Bay, and Faversham, Kent (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 621, 18 February 1842, with the donation below)*

28 June 1841 TGS(2) 6 Fossils from Boughton Hill (Also reported in PGS 3 p.621, 18 February 1842, with the above donation)

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 342 Fossils from the Cambrian slates of Pwllheli and Dolgelly [Gwynedd]

21 February 1855 QJGS 11 Shells from the mammaliferous gravel-beds of Orton [Northamptonshire] (Trimmer, 1854)

* A rock specimen from the 'Oldhaven Beds', perhaps corresponding to the donation of 23 June 1841, is extant in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). Additionally two rock specimens, one from Clevedon, Somerset (Trimmer, 1853) and the other from Norfolk also survive, and there are four rock specimens from the Shrewsbury area of an apparently undated donation illustrating a paper by Trimmer (1835).
There are Tertiary and Quaternary fossils at BGS.

Trotter, Robert (d.1877)

16 March 1832 TGS(2) 3 Casts of two toe-bones found near Cuckfield [W.Sussex] (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 426 15 February 1833).

Tucker, Benjamin (d.1850/51)

9 August 1837 TGS(2) 5 Specimens of iron ore from Cornwall (Also reported in PGS 2, p. 608, 16 February 1838)

Tucker, John (1792/3-1873)

30 September 1817 TGS(1) 5 Fossils from the Grey Chalk Marl, near West Malling, Sussex [Kent]

21 November 1817 'MS only' Anomiae from the white marl at Folkstone [Kent]
Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Tudor, John Owen [MGS]

3 December 1813 TGS(1) 2 Organic remains from Corwen in north Wales

15 April 1814 TGS (1) 2 Labrador felspar

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Tufnell, Rt Hon. Henry (1805-1854)

18 February 1853 QJGS 9 Specimens of fossil plants from the Shetland Islands (Tufnell, 1853)

Turner, Samuel (d.1849)

6 May 1814 TGS(1) 2 Fossil wood (from Stonesfield [Oxfordshire]) and Recent shells

2 February 1815 TGS(1) 3 Fossil teeth and part of a Crocodile's jaw, from Stonesfield [Oxfordshire]

17 March 1815 TGS(1) 3 Crystallized slag from a furnace (at Cobham)

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Turner, Rev. William (1761-1859)

6 January 1809 TGS(1) 1 Specimens of the Whin-dyke and contiguous strata at Walker Colliery, Newcastle upon Tyne (*Letter, W. Turner to J. Laird, 25 June 1808, GSL LDGSL28*)

Twamley, Charles (ob.1887)

Coal Measure and Wenlock fossils from Dudley, West Midlands, at BGS

Twopenny, Mrs [of Rochester]

1 May 1828 TGS(2) 2 Fossil nautilus from Sheppy [Kent]

Tyler, James Endell (1789-1851)

17 April, 1815 TGS(1) 3 Mountain Limestone, three miles from Newport, Gloucestershire

Tylor, Alfred (1824-1884)

Coralline Crag fossils from Orford, Suffolk, at BGS

Underwood, Thomas Richard (fl.1813–1827)

9 November 1820 TGS(1) 5 Native copper on sulphate of barytes, Parys Mine [Anglesey]*

16 January 1824 TGS(2) 2 Limestone from Cotehele, Cornwall

* *This is the specimen of native copper now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH), numbered BM1911,544.*

Verschoyle, Archdeacon

Carboniferous fossils from Ireland are at BGS.

Vetch, Captain James (1789–1869)

4 November 1817 TGS(1) 5 Specimens of chalk fused by heat, and of tufa from a boiler; specimens from Scotland (listed in detail in the Waste Book, 12665–12685)

4 May 1819 TGS(1) 5 Fossils from the Chalk (of Chatham, Kent)

4 March, 1820 TGS(1) 5 Ammonites from the Upper Chalk (of Chatham, Kent)

3 August 1820 TGS(1) 5 Fossils in the flints of the chalk

14 March 1822 TGS (2) 1 Specimens from the neighbourhood of Cuckfield; Fossil Bone from the Ferruginous Sand (of Cuckfield [W.Sussex])

30 March 1822 TGS(2) 1 Specimens from Shetland (listed in detail in the Waste Book, 18458–18491)

19 April 1822 TGS(2) 1 Specimens of Rocks from the Orkney Islands (listed in detail in the Waste Book, 18599–18623)

2 March 1824 TGS(2) 2 Specimens from Islay, Tiree & Jura [Scotland] (*Description of minerals, 1824, GSL LDGSL27/14*)

19 March 1824 TGS(2) 2 Fossils from the Orkney Islands

Devonian and Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Vine, George Robert (1825–1893)

Lower Greensand bryozoa presented in 1885 at BGS

Vine, James [Treasurer of GS]

2 March 1821 TGS(1) 5 Gypsum hardened by heat (Vine, 1821)

31 March 1830 TGS(2) 3 Bones of Iguanodon from Brook in the Isle of Wight

Vivian, John Henry (1785–1855)

30 October 1815 TGS(1) 3 Simple minerals

3 November 1815 'MS only' Fullers Earth from the Plastic Clay at Reading [Berkshire]

2 April 1816 TGS(1) 3 Crystallized phosphate of iron from (St Agnes,) Cornwall*

* *A specimen of vivianite survives which is attributable to J. H. Vivian. From the Mineralogy Department, records it is from St Agnes, Cornwall and is numbered BM1911,612.*

Waldegrave, Hon. William (1796–1838)

29 June 1824 TGS(2) 2 Impressions of vegetables in coal shale, Radstock [Avon]

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Walford, Thomas

3 January 1812 'MS only', specimens from Birdbrook in Essex

Walker and Burges, Messrs

24 August 1837 TGS(2) 5 A polished slab of the fossil tree at Cragleith [Scotland] (Also reported in PGS p. 608, 16 February 1838)

Walker, John Francis (1839–1907) and G.W. Lamplugh, see Lamplugh and Walker

Wallich, Nathaniel (1786–1854)*

4 June 1822 'MS only' <Waste Book 20563–20575, entries left blank>

* *A donation of clay from 'Ulverstone' exists in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH).*

Walrond, Rev. Thomas, and J. Wiest. See Wiest and Rev. T. Walrond

Walton, William [of Bath]

6 May 1841 TGS(2) 6 Crania from the Great Oolite near Bath [Avon] (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 620, 18 February 1842)

17 February 1843 PGS 4 p. 49 Fossils from the Great Oolite near Bath [Avon]

Jurassic fossils at BGS.

War Department

15 February 1861 GJGS 17 A collection of fossil mammalian bones from Folkstone [Kent]; (through Captain G. H. Gordon)

Warburton, Henry (1784–1858)*

15 March 1811 TGS(1) 1 Fossil teredines from the Isle of Sheppey [Kent] <and recent oak, perforated>

1 November 1811 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Dinmore Hill, in Herefordshire

6 March 1812 'MS only', specimens from Castle Hill near Newhaven [E. Sussex]

19 June 1812 TGS(1) 2 Chalk with fossil palates from Cherry Hinton [Cambridgeshire]; Specimens from Mount Sorrel, in Leicestershire

19 March 1813 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Rutlandshire and Harrowgate [N. Yorkshire]

23 April 1813 TGS(1) 2 Fossils from the Crag pits, Aldborough in Suffolk

4 June 1813 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Cambridgeshire*

7 January 1814 TGS(1) 2 Shells in marl from Fifeshire (Warburton, 1817)

31 January 1814 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from the Vale of the Tweed

18 February 1814 TGS(1) 2 Specimens from Scotland; Specimens of English rocks

4 March 1814 TGS(1) 2 Puddingstone from Hemel Hempstead [Hertfordshire]

3 June 1814 TGS(1) 2 Fossils from <the Greensand and grey chalk,> Cambridge

12 April 1815 TGS(1) 3 Fossil patellae from Minchin Hampton [Gloucestershire]

15 May 1815 'MS only' Slag from furnace

19 May 1815 TGS(1) 3 Specimens from Essex of fossil bones of the Elephant, Hippopotamus, Elk, Stag, and Buffalo, and of shells from the Crag pits

2 June 1815 TGS(1) 3 Fossil teeth of the Elephant, Hippopotamus and Ox, from Essex and Suffolk

9 August 1815 'MS only' Specimens of a substance forming circular mounds along the edge of a large tract of sea marshes opposite to Mersea Island

3 November 1815 TGS(1) 3 Tufa enclosing land Shells from Stroud in Gloucestershire

5 January 1816 TGS(1) 3 Fossil teeth <and tusks> of the Hippopotamus <attributed to Warburton and Greenough in the manuscript minutes>

12 January 1816 TGS(1) 3 Clay from Walton cracking into prisms

7 February 1816 TGS(1) 3 Clay from Reading <Berkshire>

23 September, 1816 TGS(1) 4 Fossil bones from Walton [on the Naze, Essex.] and fossils from Sheppey [Kent]

24 October, 1816 TGS(1) 4 Specimens of Lyas and its fossils from the <Frethern and Westbury> Cliffs on the Severn; Fossils of the Chalk <from Northfleet [Kent]>

Also 24 October 1816 'MS only' Limestone from St Asaph and Conway [Gwynedd]

6 November 1816 TGS(1) 4 Specimens of Bath Oolite, from Farleigh Down, near Bath [Avon]

1816 'MS only' Rocks and fossils from Cross, Somersetshire, Portishead and Shotover Hill and Headington [Oxfordshire]; Also fossils from the Farrington sponge bed

6 June 1817 TGS(1) 4 Fossils from the Stonesfield Slate

- 21 June 1817 TGS(1) 5 Fossil Vertebra and Rib from the Stonesfield Slate (attributed to Buckland in the ms minutes)
- 1 August 1817 TGS(1) 5 Fossil shells found with the bones of the Elephant near Walton [on the Naze, Essex]
- 6 October 1817 TGS(1) 5 Fossils from the Stonesfield Slate; Various specimens and fossils (listed in detail in the Waste Book, 12411–12460)
- 5 December 1817 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from the mines of Winslow, Cheshire
- 5 December 1817 'MS only', recent specimens of *Venus rugosa*
- 2 January 1818 'MS only', fossil organic remains 16 January 1818 TGS(1) 5 Magnetic Iron Sand from Hunstanton [Norfolk] and antimonial galena (from Bredon Hill [Hereford and Worcester]); Fossils from the Gault at Cambridge
- 15 May 1818 TGS(1) 5 Fossil Jaw of the Rhinoceros (from Donovan's collection: this specimen is figured in Douglas's *Antiquity of the Earth* [1785]. This fossil was found together with other bones on the 10th June 1773 at Chatham [Waste Book 13812])
- 5 June 1818 TGS(1) 5 Fossils from Crag Pits (Walton, Essex); Specimens from the neighbourhood of Bristol [Avon]
- 9 January 1819 TGS(1) 5 Specimens of the Granite veins traversing the schist, Lauren Hill, Scotland
- 6 June 1819 TGS(1) 5 Resin from the Blue Clay at Hampstead [London]
- 15 February 1820 TGS(1) 5 Various British geological specimens
- 10 May 1820 TGS(1) 5 Skeleton of the *Proteosaurus* found at Lyme Regis; and a head of another
- 9 June 1821 'MS only' Fossils from the Bagshot Sand
- 26 January 1822 TGS(2) 1 Fossils from Heddington Clay and Kelloway
- Late 1822 'MS only' Specimens and fossils from the Plastic Clay south of Chobham Park [Surrey], (listed in detail in the Wastebook, 19595–19614)
- 26 June 1823 Carbonate of lead from Lord Ribblesdale's Mines, near Malham Tarn, Yorkshire*; Three fossil fish from the Purbeck Beds, Isle of Purbeck [Dorset]
- 8 February 1825 TGS(2) 2 Fossils from the Gault at Barham Parsonage on the Medway [Kent]
- 12 October 1826 TGS(2) 2 Sulphate of barytes with crystallized quartz in the interior, from the Fuller's Earth at Nutfield [Surrey]*
- 14 May 1835 TGS(2) 4 Casts of an occipital bone, and the anterior cervical vertebrae of the *Ichthyosaurus* lately found near Lyme Regis [Dorset] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 341 19 February 1836)
- 16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 341 Fossils from the Lower Greensand, Sandown Bay and Atherfield, Isle of Wight

* *The specimen of quartz from Nutfield, Reigate, Surrey, is now BM1911,555. Also five Cambridgeshire rocks specimens attributable to Warburton survive, nine specimens from Newhaven, Sussex, and seven specimens from localities in Surrey. The specimen of cerussite reported as given to the Geological Society on 26 June 1823 appears to be BM1911,586–7. All are now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). There is a large collection of fossils at BGS.*

Warburton, H., and M. Brochant de Villiers. See Brochant de Villiers and Warburton

Warburton, H., the Earl of Enniskillen, R. I. Murchison, Sir Philip Egerton, C. Stokes and W. J. Broderip

20 February 1846 QJGS 2 Gigantic head of *Ichthyosaurus*, the remaining portion of a specimen already in the possession of the Society*

* *This specimen, purchased at the sale of the collection of James Johnson (c.1764–1844), is still held by the Society at Burlington House. It is now joined to the piece given by H. T. De la Beche on 20 April 1827.*

Ward, Rev. John (d.1881)

31 March 1830 TGS(2) 3 Specimens of *Rostellaria macroptera* (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 260, 18 February 1831)

Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Warne, Miss Elizabeth

19 January 1833 TGS(2) 5 A chalcidonic flint from Ridgeway between Dorchester and Weymouth [Dorset], and recent corals and serpulac (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 427, 15 February 1833. *Letter, E. Warne to W. Lonsdale, n.d., GSL Mus1/180*)

7 February 1833 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 2 p. 28 Fossils from Weymouth [Dorset] (*Letter, E. Warne to W. Lonsdale, n.d., GSL Mus1/167*)

11 March 1833 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 2 p. 28 Recent shells from the English coast

Warren, Mr

April 1841 TGS(2) 6 Specimen of *Cyprina morrisii*, from the Cemetery, Lower Norwood [London] (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 620, 18 February 1842)

Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Waters, Arthur William (1846/7–1929)

15 February 1878 OJGS 34 Specimens of lignites

Watkins, Rev. Charles Frederick (1793–1873)

25 February 1832 TGS(2) 3 Chalk flints from the neighbourhood of Salisbury [Wiltshire] (Also reported in TGS(2) 3 on 6 June 1832 and PGS 1 p. 426, 15 February 1833. *Letter, C. F. Watkins to W. Lonsdale, 11 February 1832, Mus1/186*)

9 January 1839 TGS(2) 5 Specimens of chalcidonic flints from Wiltshire (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 46, 15 February 1839)

27 March 1839 TGS(2) 5 Section of an Aleyonite in flint (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 194, 21 February 1840)

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Wavell, Dr William (d.1829)

2 May 1823 TGS(2) 1 Carbonate of soda found in cavities of the stone of which the tower of Stoke Church, Hartland [Devon], is built; Granite from Lundy island; Granite from Dartmoor; Old Red Sandstone with shells, Bristol [Avon]; Wavellite*; Substances found near Biddeford [Devon], and used as a black pigment (*Letter, W. Wavell to M. Faraday, n.d., BM(NII) M Mss*)

* *The specimen of 'wavellite' survives in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NII), numbered BM1911,608.*

Way, Dr

21 February 1845 PGS 4 p. 534 *Nautilus* from the London Clay

Weaver, Thomas (1773–1855)

14 December 1821 'MS only', specimens from the neighbourhood of Tortworth, Gloucestershire

16 November 1821 TGS(2) 1 Specimens from the district of Tortworth, Gloucestershire* (*Index to the list of minerals, GSL Mus1/24–26. See also Weaver, 1824*)

8 June 1831 TGS(2) 3 Specimens from the south of Ireland (Weaver, 1837)* (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 351, 17 February 1832 *Letters, 31 May & 14 June 1831, GSL Mus 2/104–5*)

22 December 1834 TGS(2) 4 Specimens from the coal of the south of Ireland* (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 131, 20 February 1835)

31 August 1841 TGS(2) 6 A collection of Silurian fossils from Pyrton and Fortworth, Gloucestershire (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 621, 18 February 1842, and listed at PGS 3 p. 560)

17 February 1843 PGS 4 p. 49 Ammonites *subvlaevis* and *callovicensis* from the Kelloway Rock of Christian Malford, Wilts

* *Five rock specimens from Tortworth, five rocks from the Irish Coal Measures and sixteen rock specimens from Waterford corresponding to these donations to the Geological Society of London Museum survive in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NII). Silurian, Carboniferous and Jurassic fossils at BGS.*

Webster, Thomas (1772–1844)

5 June 1812 TGS(1) 2 Alcyonia from the Isle of Wight (Webster, 1814. *List of specimens, n.d., GSL Mus1/11*)

19 November 1813 TGS(1) 2 Specimens and fossils illustrative of Mr. Webster's Paper on the Strata above the Chalk* (Webster, 1814)

17 December 1813 TGS(1) 2 Specimens of strata and organic remains illustrative of his paper* (Webster, 1814)

7 January 1814 TGS(1) 2 Flints from the London gravel

9 November 1820 TGS(1) 5 Fossil vegetable from the freshwater formation, Isle of Wight

5 November 1824 TGS(2) 2 Specimens from the beds below the Chalk in the Isle of Wight

* *Forty three apparently unreported rock specimens from Purbeck/Portland illustrating a paper by Webster (1826) appear to survive. Also, a specimen illustrating a paper on English Cretaceous/Tertiary rocks (Webster, 1814). There are some apparently unrecorded mineral donations; these are of specimens of calcite from Durham, now BM1911,574; aragonite from Cumberland (BM1911,584–5); Two specimens of chalcopyrite (BM1911,550 from Llandudno, north Wales) and BM1911,551–2 from Leicestershire, England. There is also an elaterite-bearing siderite nodule (BM1911,542) from Yorkshire. All these collections are now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). There are Cretaceous, Tertiary and Quaternary fossils at BGS.*

Westminster, The Very Rev. Dean of, see Buckland, W.

Weston, Charles Henry (1802/3–1874)

18 February 1848 QJGS 4 Series of fossils from the Oxford Clay in the Ridgway cutting [Dorset] (Weston, 1848)
Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Wetherell, I. W.

Upper Chalk fossils from Gravesend, Kent, at BGS.

Wetherell, Nathaniel Thomas (1800–1875)

8 June 1832 TGS(2) 3 A collection of fossils found in the London Clay at Highgate Archway [London]* (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 427, 15 February 1833 with the donation below. *Letter, 7 June 1832, GSL Mus1/44*) (Wetherell, 1832a)

31 December 1833 TGS(2) 3 Specimens of Ophiura from the London Clay at Child's Hill near Hampstead [London] (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 427, 15 February 1833) (Wetherell, 1832b)

1 May 1834 TGS(2) 4 Cast of a palatal bone from the Chalk (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 130, 20 February 1835, see also below)

20 July 1834 TGS(2) 4 Specimens from the London Clay at Hornsey [London] (*Letter, 16 July 1834, GSL LRI/78*)

12 November 1834 TGS(2) 4 Specimens from the loam of Muswell Hill, and additional specimens from a well at Hornsey [London] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 130, 20 February 1935. *Letter, 8 November 1834, GSL LRI/106*)

1 May 1836 TGS(2) 5 Specimens from the London Clay, near Chalk Farm [London]*

(Also reported in PGS 2 p. 464, 17 February 1837. *Letter, N. T. Wetherell to W. Lonsdale, 8 May 1836, GSL Mus1/144*)

15 April 1839 TGS(2) 5 Fossils from the London Clay (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 195, 21 February 1840. *Letter, N. T. Wetherell to W. Lonsdale, 16 April 1839, GSL Mus2/35*)

21 February 1840 PGS 3 p. 195 Specimens from Muswell Hill, and the London Clay near Chalk Farm* (*Letter, N. T. Wetherell to W. Lonsdale, 31 October 1839, GSL Mus2/39*)

6 May 1841 TGS(2) 6 Specimens from the gravel of Cold Fall Wood, near Muswell Hill [London] (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 621, 18 February 1842)

15 February 1850 QJGS 6 Specimens from the London Clay at Chalk Farm, and from the gravel pits of Muswell Hill [London] (*Letter, N. T. Wetherell to J. Nicol, 12 July 1849, GSL LDGSL 30*)

17 February 1854 QJGS 10 Suite of fossils from the London Clay

19 February 1858 QJGS 14 A skull of *Bos longifrons* from Waltham [Essex], and some fossils from the London Clay

18 February 1859 QJGS 15 Nodules, etc., from the London Clay*

19 February 1864 QJGS 20 Collection of bones of the horse, ox, deer, etc., from Walthamstow [London]

* *Two clay specimens from Highgate and eleven rock specimens from Chalk Farm are extant. There is also a specimen labelled 'Septaria ...' perhaps connected with the donation noted in QJGS 15. All are now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). Tertiary and Quaternary fossils are held at BGS.*

Wheeler, Charles

Chalk and Lower Greensand fossils from the Isle of Wight at BGS.

Whitaker, William (1836–1925)

Pleistocene erratics from Muswell Hill, London, and Oldhaven Beds fossils from Sundridge, Kent, at BGS.

Whitby Stone Company

30 August 1837 TGS(2) 5 Specimens of the Whitby and White-house building-stone, and of the Whitby porcelain earth, in contact with a Whinstone dyke (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 608, 16 February 1838) (*Letter, H. Belcher, 16 September 1837, GSL Mus2/9*)

White, Henry Campbell (1815/6–1875)

16 January 1824 TGS(2) 2 Chalcedony in chalk flint, from the neighbourhood of Hemel Hempstead [Hertfordshire] (Also reported in TGS(2) 2 on 8 April 1824)

11 March 1824 TGS(2) 2 Orthoceratite in limestone

16 March 1831 TGS(2) 3 A Septarium from the gravel at Baldock, in Hertfordshire

25 February 1832 TGS(2) 3 Chalk flints from Hemel Hempstead [Hertfordshire] (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 426, 15 February 1833)

12 June 1833 TGS(2) 3 Chalcedonic flints from Hemel Hempstead [Hertfordshire] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 29, 21 February 1834)

17 November 1833 TGS(2) 4 Fossil wood perforated by *Teredina personata*

27 November 1835 TGS(2) 5 Specimens from the chalk of Hemel Hempstead [Hertfordshire]

27 September 1836 TGS(2) 5 Fossils from the chalk near Hemel Hempstead [Hertfordshire]

17 February 1837 PGS 2 p. 464 Specimens from the Chalk of various parts of England

1 June 1842 TGS(2) 6 Geological specimens from Jersey

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 343 Specimens of chalcedony and fossils from the Chalk at Hemel Hempstead, Herts

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

White, John, through H. C. White

21 March 1828 TGS(2) 2 Tooth of the mammoth, from the Kensington Canal, near the Hammersmith road [London]

White, Miss [of Swanscombe]

21 February 1845 PGS 4 p. 534 Crustaceans and Nautili from the London Clay, Isle of Sheppey [Kent]

White, Robert (b.1814) [of Cowes, FGS]

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 343 Remains of fish from the London Clay of Sheppey, and mammalian teeth and bones from the Pleistocene deposit at Erith, Kent

19 February 1858 QJGS 14 Series of fossils from the Tertiaries, Chalk and Wealden of the Isle of Wight, in mahogany glazed case

17 February 1860 QJGS 16 *Lepidotus* teeth, &c., from the Wealden at Brook Point [Isle of Wight]

Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Whitley, Nicholas

20 February 1863 QJGS 19 Flint-flakes from Croyde Bay, Devon, and from the South Downs (Whitley, 1862)

Whitham, Henry Thomas Maire (1779–1844)

12 August 1831 TGS(2) 3 Four casts of impressions in red sandstone (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 352, 17 February 1832)

Wiest, Johannes (1817–1883) and Rev. T. Walrond

21 February 1855 QJGS 11 Fossils from the green-grained chalk of Chardstock [Devon]

Triassic and Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Wiggins, John (d.1863)

March 1842 TGS(2) 6 A group of three basaltic columns from the Giants' Causeway (Also reported in PGS 4 p. 49, 17 February 1843)

Wilkinson, James

3 March 1809 TGS(1) 1 A fossil elephant's tusk, tooth and bone found in a gravel pit near Bath (*Letter, 30 January 1809, GSL Mus 1/162*)

7 June 1816 TGS(1) 3 Fossil bones from 'Weston, near' Bath (*Letter, J. Wilkinson, 21 March 1816, GSL Mus1/189*)

Wilks, Mark (?1760–1831)

21 December 1827 TGS(2) 2 Ammonite from the Isle of Man

Williams, Rev David (1792–1850)

Specimens from the raised beach at Baggly Point, Devon, at BGS (cf. Williams, 1837)

Williams, Thomas

23 June 1837 TGS(2) 5 Coal shale with vegetable impressions, from the coal-measures at Rhymney, near Merthyr Tydvyl [Mid Glamorgan] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 608, 16 February 1838. *Letter, T. Williams to W. Lonsdale, 15 October 1837, GSL Mus2/13*)

Williams, W

25 April 1834 TGS(2) 4 Fossils of the Grauwacke Series of Shropshire (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 130, 20 February 1835)

Willimott, John (fl.1829–1845)

10 November 1830 TGS(2) 3 Fossils from the Isle of Wight

3 February 1835 TGS(2) 4 Flexible magnesian limestone from Sunderland, and Fossils

from the Lower Greensand, Kent (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 341, 19 February 1836)

15 August 1832 'MS only', fossils from the Greensand etc of England
Cretaceous and Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Winch, Nathaniel John (1768-1838)

6 May 1808 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from Coal-mine at Coley-Hill near Newcastle-Upon-Tyne* (Winch, 1817)

5 November 1817 TGS(1) 5 Specimens of English Strata

1 June 1838 TGS(21) 5 The collection of minerals, fossils, and geological specimens belonging to the late Nathaniel John Winch (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 45, 15 February 1839. *Letters of P. G. Ellison, 5 June and 28 July 1838, GSL Mus LR3/312, and LR4/11; also C. Dodd, 6 & 14 November 1838, GSL LR4/50 & 58*)

* Five specimens of volcanic rocks from Coley Hill, attributable to Winch, are extant in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH).

There are Permian, Carboniferous, Jurassic and Cretaceous fossils at BGS.

Wise, Edward (1818-1865)

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 342 Fossils of the Lower Greensand and bones of the Iguanodon from the Hastings Sand, Isle of Wight

Cretaceous and Tertiary fossils at BGS.

Wollaston, William Hyde (1766-1828)

15 November 1816 TGS(1) 4 Kimmeridge coal money*

12 June 1822 TGS(2) 1 Native magnesia from Unst in Shetland

19 April 1823 TGS(2) 1 Fossil Turrilite from Beachy Head [E. Sussex]

* Two circular clay specimens corresponding to this donation are extant in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH).

Wood, Edward (1808-1877)

19 February 1858 QJGS 14 Two specimens of Woodocrinus from Yorkshire

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Wood, James George (1888-1928)

17 February 1899 QJGS 55 Specimen of sound oak found in blue clay, 15 feet below low-water mark, in sinking the cylinders for Chepstow Railway bridge [Gwent]

Wood, Rev. John

3 November 1809 TGS(1) 1 Specimens of the limestone from the quarries of Crich, Derbyshire

Wood, Searles Valentine (1798-1880)*

15 February 1839 PGS 3 p. 46 A series of fossils from the Crag

18 June 1841 TGS(2) 6 A series of Freshwater and Land Shells, from the newer Pliocene deposit, Stutton, Suffolk (Also reported in PGS 3 p. 621, 18 February 1842)

16 February 1844 PGS 4 p. 343 Fossil seeds from the Lower Freshwater deposit at Hordwell [Hampshire]

19 February 1858 QJGS 14 Cast of a bone from the Crag, and a rock-specimen from the Harwich Well [Essex]

18 February 1859 QJGS 15 Extraneous fossils from the Crag (Wood, 1859)

* Specimens clearly connected with an unrecorded donation of erratics of Yorkshire Chalk and glacial clay from Pilgrims Hatch, near Brentwood, Essex, are now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH), and appear to illustrate a paper by Wood (1868).

Tertiary and Quaternary fossils are held at BGS.

Woods, Joseph (1776–1864)

15 April 1816 TGS(1) 3 Fragments of belemnites from the chalk pits at Norwich and pieces of gravel from Hertford

20 May 1825 TGS(2) 2 Specimens from the neighbourhood of Beer in Devonshire

Woodward, Bernard Barham (1853–1930)

Lower Greensand fossils from Maidstone, Kent, at BGS

Woodward, Henry (1832–1891)

14 December 1875 'MS only', casts of wing of *Gryllacris*, from Coal Measures of Coalbrookdale and cast of *Lithomantis carbonarius* from the Coal Measures of Staffordshire or Scotland

Woodward, Samuel (1790–1838)

15 January 1828 TGS(2) 2 Bones from the Bramerton Crag; and Terebratulac in flint, from Norwich

8 December 1830 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 261 Fossils from the Crag (*Letter, S. Woodward to W. Lonsdale, 6 December 1830, GSL Mus1/73*)

4 April 1832 TGS(2) 3 Three casts of *Asterias* from the chalk (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 427, 15 February 1833. *Letters, S. Woodward to W. Lonsdale 31 March 1832, S. Woodward to R. I. Murchison, 31 March 1832, GSL Mus1/56, 147*)

6 January 1836 TGS(2) 5 Specimen of earthy phosphate of iron from Boyland, near Long Stratton, Norfolk (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 342 19 February 1836)

Pleistocene fossils at BGS.

Woolven, Henry [of Ashton under Lyne]

20 February 1852 QJGS 8 Specimens of coal plants from Ashton-under-Lyne [Staffordshire]

Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Worthington, Charles (d.1846)

17 March 1820 TGS(1) 5 Specimens from Devonshire*

10 May 1820 TGS(1) 5 Micaceous Iron Ore from Lustleigh, Devon; Portion of a silicified tree from the Greensand at Sidmouth [Devon]

* *Four rock specimens corresponding to this donation to the Geological Society Museum are now in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NII).*

Wrench, Robert.

30 September 1833 TGS(2) 4 Specimens from the Submarine Forest near Hastings [E. Sussex] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 29, 21 February 1834)

Wrey, William Long (d.1883)

19 February 1847 QJGS 3 Specimens of *Unio* from the iron mines of Caermarthanshire
Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Wright, E. A.

20 February 1846 QJGS 2 Calamites pachyderma and other coal-plants from Glodweick Colliery, Oldham [Lancashire]

Wright, John

June 1836 TGS(2) 5 Specimens from the Chalk at Buxton, Norwich (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 464, 17 February 1837)

19 February 1841 PGS 3 p. 373 An ammonite from Tasburgh, near Norwich

Wright, John Robison

1 May 1832 TGS(2) 3 Fossils from Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire
Jurassic fossils at BGS.

Wright, J. R. and H. Maclauchlan

7 July 1834 TGS(2) 4 Fossils from the neighbourhood of St Ives [Cambridgeshire]
(Also reported in PGS 2 p. 130, 20 February 1835. *Letter, 2 July 1834, GSL Mus1/67–68*)

Wright, Matthew

11 May 1822 TGS(2) 1 Specimens from Wolmer Forest

4 June 1822 TGS(2) 1 Specimens of ferruginous sand &c. from Hampstead-Heath [London] (*List of specimens, GSL Mus1/28*)

20 February 1835 PGS 2 p. 130 Cast of an Ophiura from the Lias, on the banks of the Severn*

* *Three fossiliferous rocks from the Rhaetic, attributable to a 'Dr Wright', survive in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). They are probably connected with the material noted here.*

Wright, Dr Thomas (1809–1906)

Liassic fossils from Marle Hill, Gloucestershire, at BGS

Wynne, Arthur Beaver (1835–1906)

Recent molluscs from County Cork at BGS

Yale, R.

Fossils from the Lower Lias of Westbury Gardens Cliff, Gloucestershire, at BGS

Yates, Rev. James (1789–1871)*

6 January 1820 TGS(1) 5 Specimens of a variety of Limestone from Staffordshire called Curl, in illustration of a paper on the subject (Yates, 1821)

12 June 1822 TGS(2) 1 Specimens from the quartz rock of Bromsgrove Lickie [Hereford and Worcester] (Yates, 1826)

26 June 1823 TGS(2) 1 Calciferous sandstone from Hollington with the impressions of univalves and bivalves

28 January 1825 TGS(2) 2 Specimens from the gravel on the Red Marl in the midland counties (*Catalogue of specimens, GSL Mus2/2*)

28 December 1830 TGS(2) 3 Vegetable remains from the South Staffordshire Coal-Field and a collection of geological specimens (Also reported in PGS 1 p. 261 18 February 1831)

28 September 1831 TGS(2) 3 and PGS 1 p. 352 Rock specimens from Lancashire and minerals from Cornwall

10 March 1836 TGS(2) 5 Petrified wood with hazel nuts, from a submarine forest and bog on the Irish coast, described in the [1st series] Geological Transactions, vol. 4. p. 443 (Macdonnell, 1817) (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 463)

14 December 1836 TGS(2) 5 Specimens from the New Red Sandstone and conglomerate at Allesley, Warwickshire* (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 464, 17 February 1837)

23 February 1837 TGS(2) 5 Specimens from Cornwall (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 607, 16 February 1838)

18 February 1848 QJGS 4 Impressions in sandstone of the Coal Formation, from Hemsworth near Sheffield [S. Yorkshire]

* *Three specimens of New Red Sandstone rocks from Allesley near Coventry are housed in the Department of Mineralogy, BM(NH). Also extant are two red sandstones from Fillongley and two from Tuttle Hill. There are also three rock specimens and some pebbles from Shropshire, perhaps connected with Yates's (1827) paper, and two conglomerates. It is not known when the specimen of prehnite attributed to Yates, now BM1911,604, was given to the Geological Society.*

There are Silurian and Carboniferous fossils at BGS.

Yates, James and Rev. Buckland. See Buckland & Yates

Yorke, Captain Charles Philip (1799–1873) [R.N.]

4 June 1834 TGS(2) 4 Carbonate of strontia with calcareous spar and brown iron ore, from the Forest of Dean [Gloucestershire] (Also reported in PGS 2 p. 130, 20 February 1835)

Young, James Forbes (1796–1860)

19 February 1858 QJGS 14 Granitic boulders &c from the Chalk of Croydon [Surrey]

Young, Professor John (1835–1902) and Young, John (1823–1900)

9 February 1875 QJGS 31 Mounted specimens of Palaeocoryne and Carboniferous Polyzoa (Young & Young, 1874)

Young, William [MGS]

3 May 1811 TGS(1) 1 Specimens from High-Cliff in Hampshire

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